

HASTINGS' SEEDS

Catalogue
No. 59

Spring
1920



REDFIELD BEAUTY
TOMATO
PACKET 10¢

JACKSON WONDER
BUSH BUTTER BEAN
PACKET 10¢

McCASLAN
POLE
BEAN
PACKET 15¢

H.G. HASTINGS CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



Hastings' Special Free Flower Seed Offer for 1920

We believe thoroughly in beautifying home surroundings. We believe in plenty of flowers, and will help you get them in a practical way. With every order from this catalogue before May 1, 1920, to the amount of \$1 or over, not including field seeds or plants, we will send absolutely free one packet each of the above illustrated flowers; all beautiful, yet easily grown: **Scarlet Flowering Flax**, **Shirley Poppies**, **Finest Mixed Cosmos**, **Eschscholtzia Golden West**, and **Japanese Chrysanthemum-flowered Sunflower**.

H. G. HASTINGS COMPANY, Seedsmen, Atlanta, Georgia

S-1920

Order Sheet for Hastings' Seeds

Please do not write in above space

H. G. Hastings Co., Atlanta, Ga.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Gentlemen:—I am enclosing _____ for the following
seeds to be sent by _____

(State here if wanted by Mail, express or Freight)

Name _____

P. O. _____

R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____ State _____

Express or Freight Office _____

(If different from your Post Office)

BEFORE ORDERING PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING IN THIS CATALOGUE ON PAGES 4-5

| | Number | Quantity | Names of Seeds or Other Articles Wanted | PRICE | |
|--|--------|----------|--|---------|-------|
| | | | | Dollars | Cents |
| TEAR OFF THIS ORDER SHEET ALONG THIS LINE PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE | | | 1 YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE SOUTHERN RURALIST ²⁴ NUMBERS 25 CENTS East of Mississippi River, 25 cents; West of Mississippi, 50 cents. | | |
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Remember—No order too large or too small to send to HASTINGS'

REAL HOME GARDENS ARE REAL LIFE SAVERS

A very common saying in use is one used to express thanks and appreciation when some one has rendered a service or favor in an emergency. That saying is "You saved my life." Of course it overstates in most cases where it is used but it is intended to express as strongly as possible the appreciation for the service or favor.

Under pressure of the war and food shortage the home garden for the first time in many years was treated seriously as a source of cheap and abundant food. In tens of thousands of cases the food produced in a real home garden was enough for half the living or more of the family. The garden was a "life-saver."

In the districts newly invaded with boll weevil and when everything looked dark, the first advice given to the almost straving people was "Plant a good-sized home garden," and the vegetables from those home gardens furnished plenty for the table and largely did away with the store bills based on cotton credit. It put those good people on the road to a greater prosperity than they had ever known under the "buy all food, grow all cotton" system. Again did the real home garden prove a "life-saver" in time of need.

A lot of new cotton territory has been invaded by the boll weevil in 1919. Some of this new weevil ground was hard hit, some of it did not suffer much actual loss this time but there is plenty of "weevil seed" that will grow into a disaster next summer if the same methods are followed as before the weevil came. This is where the home garden comes in as a "life-saver" if you will give it a chance by planning, planting, tending and keeping it replanted and busy all the season.

Many who planted large gardens as a war necessity may feel inclined to let up on gardening because most of the fighting has stopped and they look for food prices to come down. We rather expected to see that ourselves but prices for most food and grain items have been going up instead of down and it now looks as if they would go still higher. There is just as much need for using that home garden as a "life-saver" against higher food prices as at any time during the fighting period of the war.

You will notice in the heading that we say "Real Home Gardens Are Real Life-Savers." When we say "Real Home Gardens" we

don't mean the sickly fifteen or twenty cabbage plants, a short row or two of bunch beans, maybe a few butter or pole snap bean vines and enough corn to furnish a half dozen messes of roasting ears, that some folks call a garden. You know this sort of a spring garden. You can hardly travel a mile or more along any country road in the cotton section without seeing them and they are by no means limited to negro reuters' places either. Such poor, sickly excuses for a garden will never do any "life-saving" for the owner.

A "Real Home Garden" ought to be on the best land on the place and it ought to get the very first work in the spring, the best fertilizing, plowing and cultivation of any half-acre or acre on the place instead of the so common "lick and a promise" that tens of thousands of gardens get. This "real garden" ought to be carefully planned for in January or February, the varieties selected and seeds ordered so as to have them in hand well before planting time.

We are not trying to lay down any hard and fast rules about the garden as to size or how many kinds of vegetables should go in it. This depends entirely on the number of mouths there are to be fed and the kinds of vegetables that are liked by those who are to eat them. These are questions for each family to work out for themselves. The important part is to plan, plant and tend right plenty of those vegetables that the family likes to eat. It should be large enough not only to furnish the table through the growing season but to furnish an abundance for canning, so that instead of a store bill at the merchants for canned goods they can be had from home shelves.

Yes, the garden is a "life-saver" if it is prepared right and then planted with seeds that you can depend on, seeds that will not only grow, but grow what you want them to grow. In thousands of cases garden planning and seed ordering is put off until planting time is here, then buying any seeds that may be handy and trust to luck.

Right seeds in quality and breeding is the only sure foundation for a "life-saving" home garden. You can't afford to take seed chances. Hastings' Seeds are right and dependable—a sure foundation for the "life-saving" garden.

U. S. Food Administration License No. G-06270.

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SAFE FARMING FOR 1920

We want to sincerely thank Mr. Bradford Knapp, head of the United States Demonstration Service, for inventing a new term, "Safe Farming," as applying to the needs of the South under present conditions. The old term, "diversified farming," never did fit in exactly in describing what was best for the South.

The farmers of the South are nearer being firm on their feet financially than they have ever been before, more in a position to be largely independent of demands of supply merchant, country banker or landlord for exclusive planting of cotton up to the farmer's ability to tend, and this is the best thing that has ever happened to the South.

"Safe Farming," as we understand the term, means the production on home acres of every pound of food, grain and forage possible for the needs of family and live stock for the year and when that is provided for in the plantings, then all the rest of the available acreage that the farmer can work properly can and should go into cotton.

With the exception of North Carolina and a part of South Carolina all the rest of the cotton growing territory is infested with the boll weevil and from now on our cotton growing must be on the boll weevil basis of early varieties, thorough preparation, a quick start off, good cultivation that will keep the crop clean, growing and fruiting fast.

The planter who figures on going on in the old way of planting the later maturing varieties, on poorly prepared ground; only a sprinkling of low-grade fertilizer, more acres than can be kept clean easily and taking all summer to make the crop is headed for bankruptcy as sure as the sun rises every morning.

If on top of growing cotton the old way he depends on the supply merchant for his food and grain, one year's operations under a favorable season for boll weevils will wind him up and it will be either a case of sell out or having the sheriff selling him out.

Somehow our folks won't take the boll weevil seriously until he has eaten up a crop or two for them. Even when weevils are in

the next county they won't believe it. When the first light infestation comes getting a little of the top crop they won't believe the weevil amounts to much and go on in the same old way.

Our good friends from Alabama, west to Mississippi, know all about the weevil. They have gone through the fight in years past, know how destructive the weevil is unless handled right and the only way to grow cotton under boll weevil conditions is to do "Safe Farming."

The reason we are stressing this boll weevil matter is that there are tens of thousands of farmers in Georgia and South Carolina who have boll weevil on their farms for the first time. Where the infestation is light many are indifferent, others are scared and discouraged and don't know which way to turn or how to pitch their 1920 crops.

There is absolutely no need for any farmer who is working his own land himself or with wage hands under his direct and constant supervision to feel blue or discouraged over the weevil if he is willing to work his place on the "Safe Farming" plan. He may not plant as many acres in cotton but we can guarantee that in five years he will have a "built up" instead of a "run down" farm and be worth more than ever before.

Boll Weevil means the absolute wiping out of the old renting system to both negroes and whites where the crop gets planted with any old seed on poorly prepared land and worked by the tenant when he gets good and ready, and the few bolls getting on the plants in August. The weevil will certainly get that crop, the tenant's time is lost and the landowner who furnishes the supplies and rations has the bag to hold.

Cattle, hogs, chickens, corn, peas, hay, sorghum, peanuts, velvet beans, oats, rye, wheat, barley, sweet and Irish potatoes, grass, clover and pasture lands, all have a place in the "Safe Farming" along with cotton and this combination will fatten the bank account and enrich your soil.

THIS WILL BE A DANGER YEAR FOR ALL OF US

We don't want to be considered as alarmists without cause but we are perfectly frank to say that we don't like the looks of the situation either in this country or Europe at this writing in December. It looks as if a large part of our folks have lost their heads and there is no telling how things will wind up.

We have had the Steel strike, which, while it failed, stopped steady production for a while with a result that is reflected down to the farmer's plow in higher prices. As this is written the Coal strike is on and a blizzard is sweeping across the country causing suffering to millions and death to many.

The railroad employees are grumbling and talking of a strike that will tie this country up from one end to the other despite the fact that they, in common with the steel men, draw the highest pay of any employees in leading lines of industry.

It was stated recently that since the Armistice on November 11th, 1918, there has been over 6,000 strikes in the United States and in the majority of them the causes were so trivial as to lead one to think that it was more of an excuse to stop work than any real sound complaint.

Evidence is rapidly developing that shows that several of these big strikes have been led by men who are to all intents and purposes anarchists and what they are really seeking is to create such a disturbance that the overthrow of the United States Government can be brought about.

No one can tell how long these disturbances of a revolutionary and anarchistic nature are going to be continued. The effect and aim of every one of these strikes is to shorten hours of work, largely increase pay, all of which goes to the consumer and adds to his burden. At a time the whole world needs increased production of food and materials these revolutionary agencies are trying to cut production still smaller.

We have confidence in the sense of the American people at a whole and when the issue is sharply drawn so they can see it the

great majority will be found on the right side in favor of law and order and our Government. There can be no combination or co-operation between our farmers and these radicals that are trying their best to line the great farmers' organizations up in with them.

A leading paper said recently that the farmer is largely independent in the way of food in case of a general strike that would tie up transportation and all the operations of business in general. This is true of farmers in some sections, it is true of a larger number of farmers in the South than ever before—yet how many of us could go a month on food on hand on our own farms?

There is no telling how long this present dangerous and revolutionary situation may last. It may gradually dwindle away in the face of constantly increasing public opinion against it or it may come to a general tieup that will smash prices of everything, stop business and bring bankruptcy to tens of thousands.

Again, the price of cotton this winter, if continued until planting time, is a terrible temptation to throw "Safe Farming" principles to the winds and plant cotton on every acre that can be turned up by planting time, gambling that cotton will stay up and food will go down when the chances are that food will stay up and cotton go down. Don't increase cotton acreage in 1920.

This is no time to gamble on cotton either on the Cotton Exchanges or in your own fields. Plant such cotton as you can easily and properly tend and no more. Plant plenty of food, grain and forage crops that are money-savers and require far less labor to make and save than cotton. With this kind of "Safe Farming" whatever cotton we do make will come right close to being clean profit and you need do no worrying as to whether your cotton will bring enough to pay you out.

Here's hoping that the clouds of anarchy and revolution will roll away but if they do not and trouble comes we will be out of danger if we follow "Safe Farming" ways.

HASTINGS' CAN SERVE YOU BEST IN SEEDS

Not only is Hastings' the largest seed house in the South with a half million seed buying customers, but this season we have the largest stock of seeds we have ever been able to assemble and long before this catalogue goes to you our warehouses will be full.

While the State of Georgia has no seed law yet we have during the past year voluntarily established one of the most completely equipped seed laboratories in the United States in charge of a thoroughly competent seed analyst. Every lot of seed coming into the house is examined for purity and germination.

We are operating now exactly as if we were under one of the most stringent seed laws on field, farm and grass seeds. We did not wait for a law to be passed. We wanted to know more closely than we ever had before the purity and vitality of every lot of seed and our customers have the right to know these things.

The war upset things generally for the seedsmen and we are just now beginning to get back to something like normal conditions. For the first time in nearly five years our stocks are practically complete and we are in position to supply the heavy demand on us better than ever before.

We would urge, however, early orders for seeds to go by freight or express. While we can handle your orders more promptly than ever yet the freight and express service is nothing like as good as it used to be and longer time should be allowed.

Just a word about our location. Atlanta is the greatest distributing center in the South for anything going by mail, express or freight. We are served by hundreds of trains a day, coming and going in every direction. Orders come to us quickly, are handled by our splendid force of some 250 people promptly and in a few hours after the arrival of your order the seeds are in the transportation offices.

Without boasting, we have a great location and a great organization as well as right seeds. We are here waiting, with 100,000 feet of floor space packed to the ceilings with seeds, ready to serve you promptly and carefully, no matter how small or large the order may be.

Hastings' Bargain Collections Of Vegetable and Flower Seeds

There seems to be an increasing number of seed buyers each year, who prefer to buy collections of seeds, both vegetable and flower. There is a reason for this increasing popularity of our collections and that reason is that they give the purchaser greater value for their money than can be obtained from any other house in this country.

Every variety in every one of these collections is a time-tried standard sort that has proven itself. There are no untried novelties on the one hand, nor are there any obsolete, out-of-date, ought-to-be-discarded varieties on the other. In each collection there are only such varieties as any one would be entirely satisfied to have in their gardens. Every packet in every collection is a full-sized packet, exactly the same sized packet and same quality of seed as if you bought each packet separately.

You may wonder why we offer seeds in these collections at lower or "bargain" prices. The first reason is that it encourages the use of a greater number of kinds of vegetables in gardens everywhere, gets folks in the habit of having a greater variety of vegetables in their gardens and on their tables. The other and a most important reason is that time during the active seed selling season from January to April is the scarcest thing there is about the Hastings establishment. During the dull months of November and December the seed in these collections are put up in the packets and the collections assembled. When the order comes during the rush season all that's necessary is to wrap the particular collection up for mailing, paste on an address label, stamp it and put in postoffice. It takes no more time to fill an order for a \$1.00 or \$2.00 collection than to fill an order for an ounce of seed for 10 cents.

These collections are not offered as premiums and no premiums are allowed on collection orders. Collection prices are strictly net.

Our Seed and Plant Collections

Hastings' Introductory Flower Seed Collection (No. 1)

10 Packets, 25 Cents, Postpaid

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum | \$.05 |
| 1 Pkt. Cosmos, Finest Mixed . . . | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Kochia or Burning Bush . . | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Dianthus, Superb Mixed . . | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Four O'Clocks, Mixed . . . | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Nasturtiums, Tall Mixed . . | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Pansy, French Mixed . . . | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Petunias, Single Mixed . . | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Poppies, Superb Mixed . . | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas | .05 |

\$.070

For 25 cents we will send one full size packet each of the above 10 varieties, postpaid.

Hastings' Half Dollar Flower Seed Collection (No. 2)

20 Packets, 50 Cents, Postpaid

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 Pkt. Alyssum, Sweet. | \$.05 |
| 1 Pkt. Centaurea (Sweet Sultan). . | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Antirrhinum, Mixed. | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Asters, Fine Mixed | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Balsam, Rose-Flowered . . . | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Candytuft, Empress | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Canna, Mixed | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Celosia, Dwarf Mixed | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Japanese Morning Glory . . . | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Kochia or Burning Bush . . . | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Dianthus, Superb Mixed . . . | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Zinnias, Tall Double Mix'd . | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Mignonette, Fragrant | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Tall Mixed Nasturtium. . . . | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Pansy, French Mixed | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Petunias, Finest Mixed . . . | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Phlox, Grand Mixed | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Poppies, Superb Mixed . . . | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet peas. | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Verbena, Finest Mixed | .05 |

\$.155

For 50 cents we will send, postpaid, the above 20 full size packets of Flower Seed. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

50 Cents HASTINGS' HALF DOLLAR VEGETABLE COLLECTION (No. 4) 14 Packets

| | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| 1 Pkt. Improved Blood Turnip Beet. . . | \$.05 | 1 Pkt. Kleckley Sweet Watermelon . . . | \$.10 |
| 1 Pkt. Extra Early Red Valentine Beans. . | .10 | 1 Pkt. White Velvet Okra | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Chantenay Carrot | .05 | 1 Pkt. Bermuda White Onion | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Early Fortune Cucumber | .05 | 1 Pkt. Rosy Gem Radish | .05 |
| 1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe | .05 | 1 Pkt. Royal King Pepper | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Giant Southern Curled Mustard . . | .05 | 1 Pkt. Early White Bush Squash | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. True Southern Collard | .05 | 1 Pkt. Redfield Beauty Tomato | .10 |

\$.100

For 50 cents we will send the above 14 full sized packets of seed by mail, postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

\$1 Hastings' Dollar Collection (No. 5)

| | | | |
|--|-------|---|-----|
| 1/2 lb. Stringless Green Pod Beans . . . | \$.20 | 1 Pkt. White Velvet Okra | .05 |
| 1/2 lb. Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans . . . | .20 | 1 Pkt. White Bermuda Onion | .10 |
| 1 oz. Eclipse Blood Beet | .10 | 1 Pkt. Alaska Extra Early Pea | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Surehead Cabbage | .10 | 1 Pkt. Royal King Pepper | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Eden Gem Cantaloupe | .10 | 1 Pkt. Early White Bush Squash | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Chantenay Carrot | .05 | 1 Pkt. Matchless Tomato | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Hastings' White Spine Cucumber . | .05 | 1 oz. Early Flat Dutch Turnip | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Kleckley Sweet Watermelon | .10 | | |

\$.155

This is the big home garden year. Grow your own food and save the high food prices. For \$1.00 we will send the Hastings' Dollar Collection (15 varieties) postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at this reduced price.

\$2 Home Garden Collection (No. 6)

| | | | |
|--|-------|--|-----|
| 1 oz. Improved Blood Turnip Beet . . . | \$.10 | 1 Pkt. Giant Southern Mustard | .05 |
| 1 lb. Stringless Green Pod Beans | .40 | 1 oz. White Velvet Okra | .10 |
| 1/2 lb. Kentucky Wonder Pole Beans . . . | .20 | 1 Pkt. Prizetaker Onion | .10 |
| 1/2 lb. Henderson Bush Lima Beans . . . | .20 | 1 Pkt. Royal King Pepper | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Chantenay Carrot | .05 | 1/2 lb. Home Delight Garden Peas | .25 |
| 1 Pkt. Surehead Cabbage | .10 | 1 oz. Rosy Gem Radish | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Hastings' White Spine Cucumber . | .05 | 1 oz. Early White Bush Squash | .20 |
| 1 Pkt. Big Boston Lettuce | .05 | 1 Pkt. Redfield Beauty Tomato | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Eden Gem Cantaloupe | .10 | 1 oz. Purple Top Strap Leaf Turnip . . . | .10 |
| 1 Pkt. Watson Watermelon | .10 | | |
| 1 oz. Kleckley Sweet Watermelon | .15 | | |

\$.260

For \$2.00 we will send the above splendid "Home Garden Collection" postpaid to any postoffice. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

Plant Flowers Around Your Home

Roses, Sunny South Collection

Twelve of the best everblooming bush roses for the South—three white, three red, three yellow, three pink. Twelve separate and distinct varieties, well rooted, healthy plants, postpaid, for \$1.25. See page 92.

Geraniums, Our Eclipse Collection

Twelve magnificent double, semi-double and single geraniums of the choicest French and American varieties. Specially selected for Southern conditions. Twelve separate and distinct varieties, healthy, well rooted plants, \$1.25; postpaid. See page 91.

Superb Chrysanthemum Collection

Twelve plants, all different, several of the best shades and colors selected from the best garden growing varieties. These will please you. Twelve strong, healthy plants, postpaid, for \$1.25. See page 90.

UNITED STATES PARCEL POST ZONE RATES

| Weight in pounds | Parcel Posts Zones | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | 1st and 2d Up to 150 miles | 3d 150 to 300 miles | 4th 300 to 600 miles | 5th 600 to 1,000 miles | 6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles | 7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles | 8th Over 1,800 miles | |
| 1 | \$0.05 | \$0.06 | \$0.07 | \$0.08 | \$0.09 | \$0.11 | \$0.12 | |
| 2 | .06 | .08 | .11 | .14 | .17 | .21 | .24 | |
| 3 | .07 | .10 | .15 | .20 | .25 | .31 | .36 | |
| 4 | .08 | .12 | .19 | .26 | .33 | .41 | .48 | |
| 5 | .09 | .14 | .23 | .32 | .41 | .51 | .60 | |
| 6 | .10 | .16 | .27 | .38 | .49 | .61 | .72 | |
| 7 | .11 | .18 | .31 | .44 | .57 | .71 | .84 | |
| 8 | .12 | .20 | .35 | .50 | .65 | .81 | .96 | |
| 9 | .13 | .22 | .39 | .56 | .73 | .91 | 1.08 | |
| 10 | .14 | .24 | .43 | .62 | .81 | 1.01 | 1.20 | |
| 11 | .15 | .26 | .47 | .68 | .89 | 1.11 | 1.32 | |
| 12 | .16 | .28 | .51 | .74 | .97 | 1.21 | 1.44 | |
| 13 | .17 | .30 | .55 | .80 | 1.05 | 1.31 | 1.56 | |
| 14 | .18 | .32 | .59 | .86 | 1.13 | 1.41 | 1.68 | |
| 15 | .19 | .34 | .63 | .92 | 1.21 | 1.51 | 1.80 | |
| 16 | .20 | .36 | .67 | .98 | 1.29 | 1.61 | 1.92 | |
| 17 | .21 | .38 | .71 | 1.04 | 1.37 | 1.71 | 2.04 | |
| 18 | .22 | .40 | .75 | 1.10 | 1.45 | 1.81 | 2.16 | |
| 19 | .23 | .42 | .79 | 1.16 | 1.53 | 1.91 | 2.28 | |
| 20 | .24 | .44 | .83 | 1.22 | 1.61 | 2.01 | 2.40 | |
| 21 | .25 | .46 | .87 | 1.28 | 1.69 | 2.11 | 2.52 | |
| 22 | .26 | .48 | .91 | 1.34 | 1.77 | 2.21 | 2.64 | |
| 23 | .27 | .50 | .95 | 1.40 | 1.85 | 2.31 | 2.76 | |
| 24 | .28 | .52 | .99 | 1.46 | 1.93 | 2.41 | 2.88 | |
| 25 | .29 | .54 | 1.03 | 1.52 | 2.01 | 2.51 | 3.00 | |
| 26 | .30 | .56 | 1.07 | 1.58 | 2.09 | 2.61 | 3.12 | |
| 27 | .31 | .58 | 1.11 | 1.64 | 2.17 | 2.71 | 3.24 | |
| 28 | .32 | .60 | 1.15 | 1.70 | 2.25 | 2.81 | 3.36 | |
| 29 | .33 | .62 | 1.19 | 1.76 | 2.33 | 2.91 | 3.48 | |
| 30 | .34 | .64 | 1.23 | 1.82 | 2.41 | 3.01 | 3.60 | |
| 31 | .35 | .66 | 1.27 | 1.88 | 2.49 | 3.11 | 3.72 | |
| 32 | .36 | .68 | 1.31 | 1.94 | 2.57 | 3.21 | 3.84 | |
| 33 | .37 | .70 | 1.35 | 2.00 | 2.65 | 3.31 | 3.96 | |
| 34 | .38 | .72 | 1.39 | 2.06 | 2.73 | 3.41 | 4.08 | |
| 35 | .39 | .74 | 1.43 | 2.12 | 2.81 | 3.51 | 4.20 | |
| 36 | .40 | .76 | 1.47 | 2.18 | 2.89 | 3.61 | 4.32 | |
| 37 | .41 | .78 | 1.51 | 2.24 | 2.97 | 3.71 | 4.44 | |
| 38 | .42 | .80 | 1.55 | 2.30 | 3.05 | 3.81 | 4.56 | |
| 39 | .43 | .82 | 1.59 | 2.36 | 3.13 | 3.91 | 4.68 | |
| 40 | .44 | .84 | 1.63 | 2.42 | 3.21 | 4.01 | 4.80 | |
| 41 | .45 | .86 | 1.67 | 2.48 | 3.29 | 4.11 | 4.92 | |
| 42 | .46 | .88 | 1.71 | 2.54 | 3.37 | 4.21 | 5.04 | |
| 43 | .47 | .90 | 1.75 | 2.60 | 3.45 | 4.31 | 5.16 | |
| 44 | .48 | .92 | 1.79 | 2.66 | 3.53 | 4.41 | 5.28 | |
| 45 | .49 | .94 | 1.83 | 2.72 | 3.61 | 4.51 | 5.40 | |
| 50 | .54 | 1.04 | 2.03 | 3.02 | 4.01 | 5.01 | 6.00 | |
| 55 | .59 | 1.14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 60 | .64 | 1.24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 65 | .69 | 1.34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| 70 | .74 | 1.44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |

For those who only order seeds for garden use in packets, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds of peas, beans, corn, etc., in one or two-pound lots, no attention need be paid to this page for calculation of postage.

On all items of seeds listed in this catalogue in packet, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds and in the case of peas, beans, and corn in one and two-pound lots the price given on them includes postage prepaid by us to any postoffice regardless of the zone the purchaser may live in.

Prices on small lots of seeds are made postpaid largely for the reason that it would be almost impossible to calculate correctly the weight of a general order for seeds containing numerous items and different quantities of each, so we have thought best to include a reasonable average cost of postage in the quoted prices of these smaller quantities, thus relieving the buyer of the trouble of figuring on the matter of correct postage for his particular order.

When one goes into the purchase of larger quantities when the actual weight can be easily and correctly figured and on which the postage rates are proportionately lower than on the smaller shipments it becomes a matter of competition with express and freight and in the case that the purchaser lives some distance from town on an R. F. D. route, the parcel post shipment will be brought to his door instead of the purchaser having to go to town and get it from the express or freight office. Further in many instances the parcel post rates are as low or lower on comparatively small shipments than express or freight and the service more prompt.

WHEN YOU ORDER

When you order seeds in quantity at prices listed by express or otherwise, not prepaid, and you want same to come by Parcel Post, you must remit an extra amount to cover cost of postage in addition to the cost of the seed. All shipments by Parcel Post must have the postage prepaid. As all seeds in this catalogue that are used in quantity are quoted by pounds the weight is easily and correctly determined.

If you wish to order say 14 pounds (a peck) of corn, or 15 pounds (a peck) of beans or anything like that in addition to a general order of seeds in packets, etc., you should only calculate postage, according to the rates on this page, on the corn, or beans or whatever else you may be ordering in quantity.

You must figure the amount to be sent for postage on the quantity shipments both according to the weight of the shipment and the Postal Zone you live in according to its distance from Atlanta, Georgia. Your Postmaster and usually the R. F. D. Carrier can give you the proper zone information.

HOW TO FIGURE POSTAGE

Two things are necessary. First figure up the weight of the seed according to what you are ordering. Then, assuming that you know the particular zone you live in from Atlanta, take the amount shown in the column for that zone opposite the number of pounds you are ordering. Whatever that amount is must be added to the cost of the seed so we can prepay the postage.

As an example we will suppose that you want to order 14 pounds (a peck) of corn. If you lived in either the 1st or 2d postal zones from Atlanta the amount to be sent us in addition to the price of the corn would be 18 cents; for the 3rd zone 32 cents; for the 4th zone 59 cents and so on. With the above table it's very easy to figure it exactly once you know what your zone number is.

By parcel post seeds can be sent to any post office and if you live on an R. F. D. route, they are brought to your door. Seventy pounds is the weight limit. If larger quantities are wanted it would have to split into two or more shipments. 50 pounds is the weight limit for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th zones.

TENNESSEE—Divided in three zones. Southern part of East Tennessee is in 2nd zone; most of the rest in 3rd zone except the extreme western part which is in the 4th.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Western part of the state in 2nd zone, balance in 3rd zone.

NORTH CAROLINA—Extreme western part in 2nd zone, the rest of the state in 3rd zone except extreme eastern part which is in the 4th zone.

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF ZONES

For those who cannot easily get information as to their zone we give the following approximate location of the zones. If at all in doubt as to your zone be sure and send enough to cover necessary postage. If you send too much it will be returned to you. The rates in the 1st and 2nd zones are the same.

GEORGIA—Largely in the 1st and 2nd zones. Extreme southern part is in 3rd zone.

ALABAMA—Divided between three zones; eastern half in 2nd zone, western half in 3rd zone except extreme southwestern portion which is in the 4th zone.

FLORIDA—Has three zones. The northern part is in 3rd zone, the middle and most of South Florida in the 4th, and extreme southern portion in 5th zone.

MISSISSIPPI—About evenly divided, the eastern half being in the 3rd and the western half in the 4th zone.

LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS—Both of these states are entirely in the 4th zone.

TEXAS—Mostly in the 5th zone, a small part including the most eastern counties being in the 4th and extreme western portion in 6th,

HASTINGS' SEEDS FOR SUCCESSFUL GARDENS

Hastings' Right Varieties of Right Quality at Right Prices

Seeds Postpaid by Mail Remember that the prices given in this list include delivery of all seeds by packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, and two-pound lots. Send us the amount named in this catalogue, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail, postpaid, in these quantities.

Liberal Premiums Please bear in mind that on seeds in packets and ounces only (no quarter-pounds, pounds or two pounds), the purchaser may select 25 cents worth extra on each dollar sent. This does not apply to orders for collections, prices of which are net.

Cost of Sending Money In all cases where the order for seed amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of postoffice or express money order, or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices, may be deducted from the amount of the order.

Stamps On orders of seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept U. S. Postage stamps in good condition (one, two, three and five-cent stamps preferred) the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

About Warranty H. G. HASTINGS & CO. give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides seed that it is impossible for us to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially as to the methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, and this is a responsibility we cannot and will not accept. No responsible seedsman gives any warranty.

Every Time You Order Seeds or Write to Us Be Sure and Write Your Name, Post Office and State Plainly. Hundreds of Orders Are Delayed Every Year Because the Sender Forgets to Sign His Name or Give His Post Office Address.



Palmetto Asparagus

Palmetto Asparagus Seed (No. 1) Palmetto is the best variety for the South. Seed can be sown in either spring or fall, thinly in drills one foot apart. When up well, cultivate frequently and continue until the roots have grown for one year. In transplanting put the roots 18 inches apart each way and 4 inches below the surface. Use your richest piece of ground and remember that you can not use too much manure on asparagus. Palmetto is earlier, a better yielder and more even and regular in growth than many of the later introductions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; 1/4 pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.

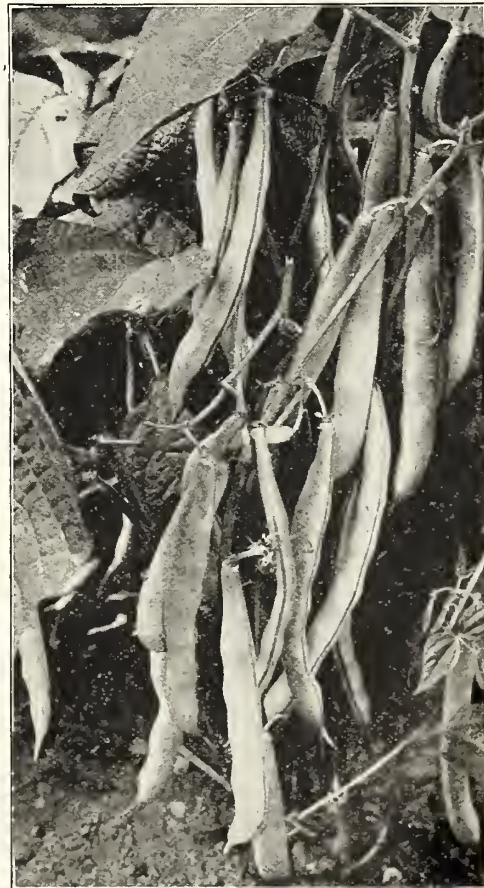
Palmetto Asparagus

Roots (No. 2) You can save from 1 1/2 to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid large 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Plant them this spring and cut good Asparagus next spring. While this is a little more expensive than planting the seed, yet the time saved and the generally more satisfactory growth makes it well worth while to use the roots. 50 roots, 85 cents; \$1.50 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.50. In 10,000 lots at \$7.00 per 1,000.

Bush or Bunch Beans For Spring Planting

Culture In this latitude (Atlanta) sow bush beans from March till September. Continuous crops may be grown through the entire summer. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast plantings may be made earlier, but bush beans will not grow well in that section during June, July and August, so spring and fall plantings should be made. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping a bean every 4 inches and covering 2 inches. Soil should be warm and moist for successful germination. When about to bloom draw the earth up around the stem. Keep the soil stirred frequently and as fast as the beans mature pick them off if you want them to stay in bearing for a long time. Quantity needed for planting—one pound for each 75 feet of row; about 75 pounds (1 1/4 bushels) per acre.

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee (No. 14) One of the best and earliest green podded bush beans for Southern spring plantings. A vigorous grower and heavy bearer of medium-sized, round, finely flavored pods. No early variety equals it in withstanding extremely wet or dry weather without serious injury. Holds pods well up off the ground. We recommend it to you fully for early plantings, if you wish to combine earliness, sureness of crop, quality and quantity. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds 70 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 pounds (peck), \$3.00; 60 pounds (bushel), \$11.00; 100 pounds, \$18.00.



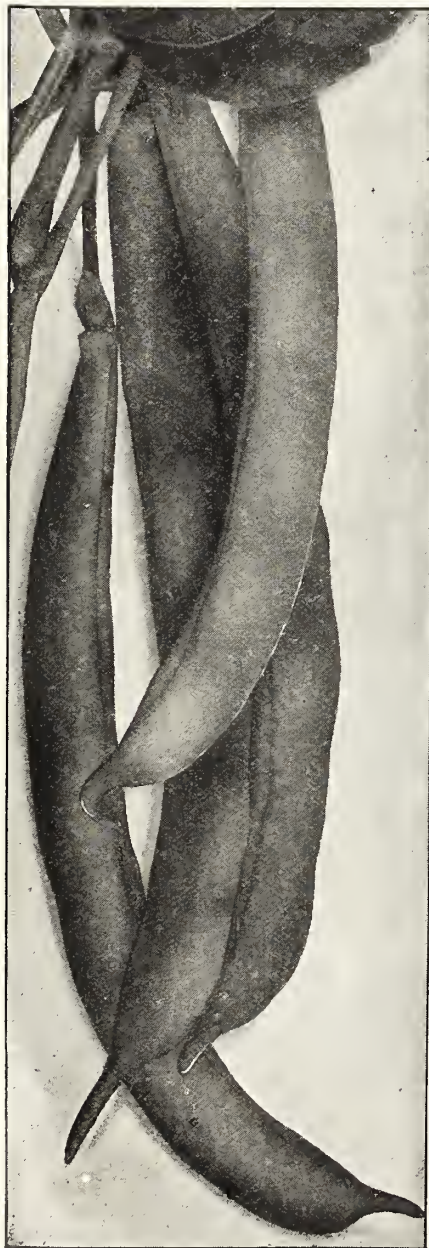
Hastings' Excelsior Extra Early Refugee Beans

HASTINGS' GARDEN BEANS FOR 1920

We have a complete list of all kinds of beans for the first time in five years. Two or three varieties are a little short but we believe we have a supply to "go around" on all quantities listed. The four previous years have been the worst on seed beans in the history of the seed business, but in 1919 Hastings' had enough acreage planted in seed beans of all varieties to produce a supply equal to fifty or sixty of the smaller seed houses. Just think of 40,000 pounds of a single variety of bush lima beans and 50,000, 60,000 and 70,000 pounds each of single varieties of "snap" beans, most of which will be sold in packet, pound and two-pound lots. Those are immense quantities of beans but thousands of our patrons know they can always depend on them and that is why we sell more and necessarily have to increase our acreage each year. Beans are our greatest Southern garden crop. Plant more and eat more beans.

Hastings' Stringless Green Pod (No. 6)

The only absolutely stringless, green round-podded bean, stringless in all stages of growth, from the time the first pods form until full grown and ready to dry up. It surpasses all other bush beans in crisp, tender qualities and fine flavor. It makes a beautiful appearance with its long, smooth, green pods, natural size of which is shown in the illustration on this page. It is a very prolific, strong vigorous grower; comes into bearing about the same time as Red Valentine and continues to produce long after other bush varieties have gone, the pods retaining their superb eating and stringless qualities to the last. Of greatest value to those with a family garden who desire to combine quality with the heaviest production. Tests of it all over the South during the past eleven or twelve years have shown its great superiority in every respect. We recommend it highly to every one who plants bush beans in the South. It is the very best quality green-podded bush bean grown. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds, 70 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.25; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.



Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine (Round Podded) (No. 25)

The most largely planted variety of any bush beans in the South, a splendid early, heavy-bearing variety, well adapted to all parts of the South, for either market or home use. Caution should always be used in the purchase of Red Valentine beans on account of the large quantities of flat-podded, tough, shucky beans that are sold every year, largely through local merchants and seedsmen, whose inducement to buy is largely a lower price.

If you plant Hastings' Valentine beans you are safe in this respect and sure of beans of the right quality. Ours is the true, round-podded stock, very early, a vigorous grower and very heavy bearer of medium-sized, round, tender, finely flavored pods; very uniform in ripening and Southern truck growers consider our Red Valentine one of the most profitable beans they can grow for shipment. Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.00; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Extra Early Black Valentine (No. 23)

A new strain of Valentine bean that has steadily made its way into favor as a variety for market gardeners, both for nearby markets and long distance shipping. Seemingly this bean will stand earlier planting than other varieties on account of its greater hardiness and its resistance to bad weather conditions. Extra early, a heavy bearer and holds up splendidly in shipments to Northern markets. Equally good for home gardens and especially desirable in Florida and Lower Gulf Coast sections. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 2 lbs., 70 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.25; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

Improved Round Pod Refugee (1000 to 1) (No. 13)

Almost identical with our Excelsior Refugee, except that it is ten days to two weeks later in bearing. Immensely heavy yielder, with round, green pods of fine quality and that hold up well in long distance shipment. Also good for a canning bean. Especially resistant to drought, cold and unfavorable growing conditions. A variety very largely used by market gardeners both for nearby markets and long distance shipping. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds 70 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$3.50; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$13.50; 100 lbs., \$22.00.

GROW PLENTY OF BEANS

There is no vegetable in this or any other seedsman's catalogue or list so valuable for human food as the bean in its numerous forms and varieties. We may also say in perfect truthfulness that there is no vegetable so easily grown or through such a long season.

Bush or pole, "snap" or lima, they are all good in almost any stage of growth and are the most nutritious of all vegetables for food. Beans are muscle builders and sustain men under the strain of steady work.

Plant for a continuous supply of "snaps" from early June until frost and also for dry beans for winter use. They can largely take the place of meat and are much more wholesome.

We especially urge a large planting of beans in 1920 because it has a direct bearing on the shortage of the world's food supply that is responsible for present high food prices everywhere. Beans are the quickest, most easily grown and most nutritious of all the vegetable foods.



HASTINGS
STRINGLESS
GREEN POD
BEAN

Hastings' Best 4 Beans, 30c Postpaid

Thousands of our customers like a good assortment of beans, a packet each of several good kinds for use in small gardens. To meet this demand we offer this splendid collection of four varieties, every one of them a leader in its particular class. We know that you will be more than pleased with Hastings' 1920 Best 4 Bean Collection. One packet each of Stringless Green Pod, Wardwell's Kidney Wax, Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder Pole and Fordhook Bush Lima: The 4 full-sized packets postpaid for 30 cents.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax (No. 16) One of the most popular wax beans for either market or home use. Extra early, maturing in 5 to 6 weeks, with favorable weather. A most vigorous grower, producing heavy crops of long showy pods of a beautiful white, waxy appearance and is remarkably free from rust, under most trying conditions. Tender, of fine flavor and almost stringless. In shipping it holds up much better than most wax varieties, reaching the market in splendid condition, so is found especially valuable by shippers and market gardeners. Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.75; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

Sure Crop Stringless Wax (No. 20) In many respects the finest wax bean ever introduced. It is very prolific and of the finest eating qualities. The handsome rich looking yellow pods are 6 to 7 inches long, almost round, very meaty and sweet flavored; stringless at all stages of growth. Plants are very upright in growth, healthy and vigorous. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$4.00; 60 pounds (bu.), \$15.00.

Davis' White Wax (No. 29) Immensely productive market gardeners' variety, bearing large, almost straight pods 5 to 6 inches in length, of beautiful white waxy color. This is the standard wax variety to grow for shipment in South Florida. It holds up splendidly and sells at top prices on its handsome appearance. In quality for eating as a snap bean it is not equal to others, but the seed being white makes it a first-class variety for a shell bean for winter use, and as such should be grown in family gardens. Packet, 10 cent; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.75; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

Hodson Wax Bean (No. 22) A splendid bush wax variety that has become very popular with many Florida shippers. Is a strong, vigorous, healthy grower with clean wax pods about five inches in length, nearly straight, very thick, flat and meaty. Flesh tender and of excellent eating quality. Neither an extra early or extra late variety, but a good medium maturing sort that will please you. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; postpaid. 15 pounds (peck), \$3.25; 60 pounds (bushel), \$12.00; 100 pounds, \$20.00.

Hastings' Early Valentine Wax (No. 24) An extra early Valentine bean with purely wax pods, round and fleshy; bush grows fifteen inches high with medium-sized, vigorous stalks, and good foliage. A first-class wax bean either for home use or nearby market. Really a wax-podded Valentine bean. Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; postpaid.

Prolific Black Wax Bean (No. 32) An extra prolific strain of the old favorite German Black Wax. A larger and better grower and a much heavier bearer than the old original variety. If you liked the old German Black Wax beans this new strain will certainly give you even more satisfaction in your garden. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$3.75; 60 pounds (bushel), \$14.00; 100 pounds, \$22.50.

Rust-Proof Golden Wax (No. 30) Our improved strain of Golden Wax, rust-proof to a remarkable degree; well suited to all parts of the South. Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 25c; pound, 45c; 2 pounds, 80c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$3.75; 60 pounds (bushel), \$14.00; 100 pounds, \$22.50.

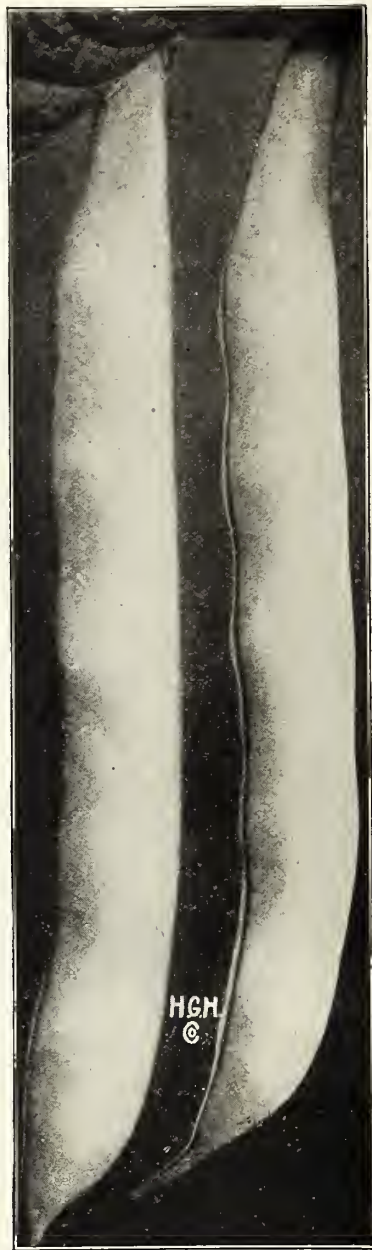
PLANT REAL CORNFIELD BEANS

HASTINGS' GENUINE CORNFIELD BEAN (No. 18) For years we have had calls for a thoroughly satisfactory cornfield bean and there has been none on the market. There are many so-called cornfield beans, but they have been generally unsatisfactory, not growing as vigorously as they should in the shade of the corn stalks. A few years ago we succeeded in obtaining a small quantity of a real cornfield bean that is entirely satisfactory in manner of growth, heavy-bearing qualities, tenderness and fine flavor. We have succeeded in working up a sufficient stock of it to offer in quantity this year, and if you want a bean for planting in the corn this is certainly the variety that you can plant with full assurance that it will give you exactly the kind of results you are looking for. It is green podded, producing beans about 6 inches long, round and well filled. This bean has never been offered by any other seed house. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.75; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

HASTINGS' WHITE CORNFIELD BEANS (No. 35)

There is a big demand for good cornfield beans and our white-seeded variety is beyond question the best of the cornfield types, good in the "snap" stage and good as a dry shell bean for winter use.

There are many so-called cornfield beans but few of them that actually make good when planted in the shade of the corn. This one makes good. A heavy and long continued bearer of finely flavored, good sized and meaty pods. You will not be disappointed in this bean if you plant it. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$4.50; 60 pounds (bushel), \$18.00.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans

WHITE MEXICAN OR PROLIFIC TREE BEAN

There isn't a single real good reason on earth why you should buy white or navy beans at the store for winter use when planting anywhere from one to four pounds (according to the size of your family) of White Mexican beans will give you an ample supply. The White Mexican is an adapted variety of the Navy bean, and of which the South buys hundreds of carloads each year from Michigan and New York. You can just as easily grow these beans for yourself, and you will find the White Mexican entirely satisfactory for this purpose anywhere in the South. Plants of erect growth, holding pods well up off the ground, although in seasons with plenty of rain there is a tendency to throw some runners. Ordinarily plants grow 20 to 24 inches high, branching in all directions. Plant in rows about 2 feet apart, leaving single plants 6 to 8 inches apart in row. Can be used either as a snap bean or dry as a shell bean. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; 1 lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.00; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

McCASLAN POLE BEAN (No. 26)



Single Matured Plant of New McCaslan Pole Bean

pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds, 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 pounds (peck), \$3.00; 60 pounds (bushel), \$11.00; 100 pounds, \$18.00.

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder (No. 15)

This superb pole snap bean is known under all three of these names. It is a most profitable pole, green, snap bean for you to plant any time from April to August. Bears in sixty to seventy days from planting, and if closely picked will continue bearing until frost. Pods are green, round, well rounded out, meaty, tender, practically stringless and grow 6 to 12 inches long. Immensely prolific, a peck having often been picked from a single vine, our illustration giving a splendid idea of its productiveness. If you have grown it before you need not be told its value. If you have never grown it, plant, at least, a few of them this year, for you will certainly be pleased. Packet, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 65c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.00; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Kentucky Wonder Wax (No. 5) This is really a wax or yellow podded form of Kentucky Wonder, equal in every respect to that famous variety. Pods are long, very thick, meaty, deeply saddle-backed, entirely stringless and of bright yellow color. Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 25 cents; lb., 45 cents; 2 lbs., 80 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 15 lbs., \$4.00.

GEORGIAN POLE BEAN (No. 36) Several years ago during a period of extreme heat and drought in September snap beans were not to be had from any of the truck growers. All beans apparently had quit bearing and dried up.

One day during this bean famine a farmer with a good-sized wagon load of "snap" beans stopped in front of our Atlanta store and it wasn't long until he sold out his load at the rate of \$2.00 per bushel. It took us three years to get even a very small quantity of this seed and about six years more to offer it for sale in quantity.

It makes a strong growing vine either for trailing on poles or for planting in corn, and is fairly covered with medium sized, meaty, practically stringless pods of finest flavor and quality.

Its greatest value, however, is its great resistance to drought and heat. It is a bean to stay with you late in the season, giving both satisfaction and plenty of beans under late summer and fall conditions when beans are always scarce.

Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 80 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$4.00; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$15.00; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

This superb pole bean of Georgia origin, introduced by us in 1912, has been acknowledged by every seed trade expert who has seen it as the best pole bean in existence, the one pole bean, as one of them said, that "beats Kentucky Wonder."

If you once plant it you will fully agree with Mr. J. H. Sheffield, of Win-gate, Miss., who wrote us: "McCaslan bean surpasses anything in the bean line I ever saw."

The illustration is a matured vine showing its immense prolificness. The large size pods fill perfectly and in the "snap" stage are deep green in color, meaty, stringless and of delicious flavor. Vines continue to bear throughout the season if kept closely picked. When allowed to ripen the shell beans of pure white color are most excellent for winter use. The McCaslan is a pole snap bean that no Southern home garden can afford to be without. It's the one pole bean for any Southern garden and you will never regret planting it. Packet, 15 cents; ½ pound, 30c; pound, 50c; 2 pounds, 90c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.75; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$14.00; 100 lbs., \$22.50.

Southern Creaseback (No. 11)

Also known as "Fat-horse" bean. Fine for planting as a pole bean or in corn. Can be used as a snap bean and is of greatest value for shell beans for winter use, beans being pure white. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents;



Texas Prolific—Old Homestead—Kentucky Wonder

Hastings' Best 4 Bush Lima Beans For 1920, 30c, Postpaid

There ought to be more lima or "butter beans" grown in the South, and with the bush varieties it is as easy to grow them as it is to plant and grow the ordinary bush snap beans. To encourage a more general planting of these fine bush lima beans in the South we are offering one packet each of the four very best lima beans for the Southern garden. For a good many years we offered Hastings' "Best Three Bush Limas" and have sold many thousands of these collections. This year we are adding another to the collection, giving one packet each of Henderson Bush Lima, the most prolific; Jackson Wonder, the almost drought-proof; Fordhook, the best of the large seeded limas, and Burpee's New Improved Bush Lima, a great improvement over the old variety. Take advantage of this exceptional offer in your order this year. You will be more than pleased.

PLANT LIMA BEANS THIS SPRING

In many respects lima beans are more desirable than the others both for use in the green stage and as dry beans. Up to a few years ago there were tens of thousands of people who wanted to grow lima beans but held back on account of the trouble to get poles for them to run on. This was before the days of the bush forms.

First came the Henderson and the Jackson Wonder, bush forms of the small seeded or sieva type of lima. These were followed a year or two later with the Burpee Bush Lima, a bush form of the large lima. Following this came bush forms of several of the thick seeded limas, the best of which is the Fordhook Bush Lima listed below. You can get now a bush form of almost any lima type and you can grow them in your garden as easily as "snap" beans.

Henderson Bush Lima (No. 7) Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded varieties, being a true bush form of the Small Lima or "Sieva." Very early, beginning to bear in about 60 days from planting and is one of the most popular varieties of butter beans. Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 20 cents; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs., \$2.50; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$9.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

Jackson Wonder Bean (No. 17) Most prolific of all bush limas; of Georgia origin and fully adapted to all parts of the South. Flourishes in driest weather and practically drought proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean growing 10 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early, continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shell bean. Splendid for all Southern home gardens. Seed of brownish color. Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 65c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.00; 60 lbs. (bushel), \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Fordhook Bush Lima (No. 33) Generally considered the best of the large seeded bush lima varieties. Bushes of strictly erect habit, branching freely with all the branches held upright. This is a true bush form of what is known as the potato or large, thick seeded, bush lima. From four to six days earlier than others of the varieties of this class. Pods are found in clusters of four to eight and are well filled with delicious large beans that in quality surpass by far all the other lima beans. You will make a mistake if you don't plant Fordhook Bush Lima in your garden this spring. Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs., \$4.25; 60 lbs., \$16.50; 100 lbs., \$27.50.

Burpee Improved Bush Lima Bean

(No. 34) A true and improved bush form of the large white lima pole bean with extra large seed beans. Bears heavy crops late in the season. Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$4.25.

Florida Butter Bean (No. 27) The only true pole lima sure to set pods from earliest of the season's blooms. It blooms and bears profusely all through the season instead of waiting for cool nights as do other pole lima varieties. Will make an abundant crop under season conditions that cause other varieties to fail. Seeds of the Small Lima or "Sieva" size, but are speckled white and brownish red. Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (peck), \$3.25; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$12.00; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

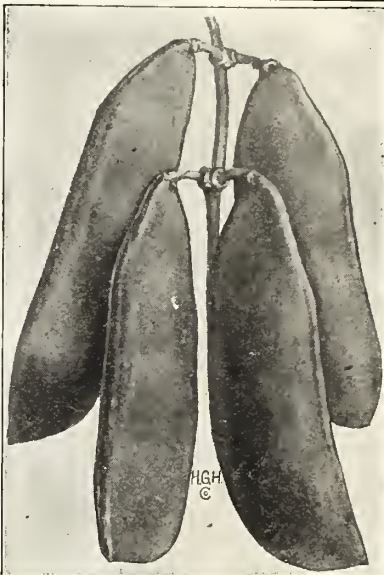
Small White Lima (No. 9)

Also known as small lima or "Sieva" bean. A climbing form of the Henderson Bush Lima, and very popular. This variety is a continuous bearer and furnishes the most tender and delicious beans for the table. It's very prolific and a hardy grower for "butter beans" in the South. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20c; pound, 40c; 2 pounds, 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (pk.), \$3.00; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

Large White Lima (No. 10) The true large lima pole bean. Vigorous grower, with extra large greenish white beans. Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 40c; 2 lbs., 70c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (pk.), \$3.00; 60 lbs. (bu.), \$11.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.

EAT MORE BEANS

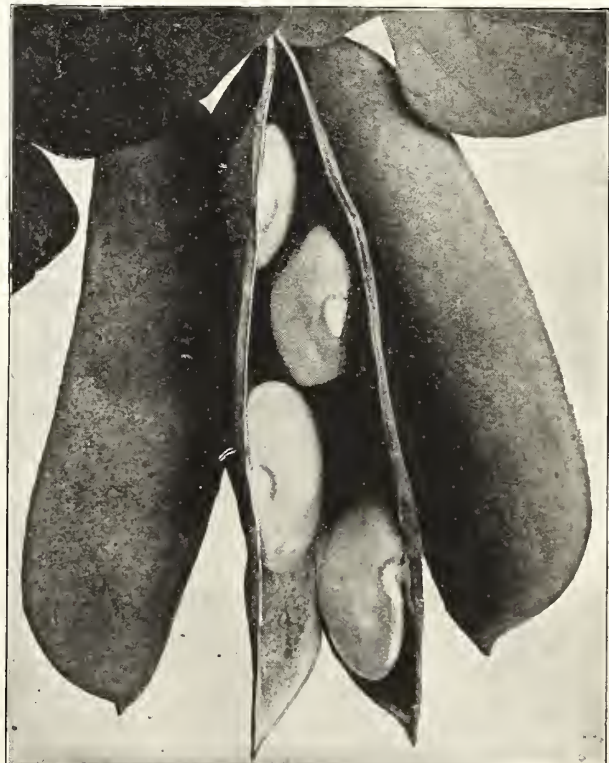
Beans of all kinds are one of the best and most nutritious forms of food for human beings. They are of the easiest growth of any vegetable in the South.



Jackson Wonder Lima or Butter Bean



Florida Butter Bean



Fordhook Bush Lima—Thick Seeded Lima Bean

HASTINGS' SUPERIOR GARDEN BEET SEED



Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

Note The best beet seed in the world is grown in France. The best beet seed growers live in France, and Hastings' Beet seed of all varieties comes from those best French growers; beet seed which, when planted here in the South, makes the smoothest, cleanest, finest formed beets that can be grown.

The South does not appreciate, plant and use beets as much as it should. Sown thickly the young plants when thinned out make splendid "greens." Planted any time from early spring to September 15th they make splendid young beets for summer, fall and early winter use.

Culture Sow in rich or well manured garden ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 in. to 2 feet apart, scattering seed thinly. Sowing can begin as early as the ground can be worked in this latitude and succession sowings made up to September 15th and even later farther south of us. In Florida sow from September to December. Seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled if the ground is dry. When two or three inches high thin out to four or five inches apart in the row. Young beet plants are superior to spinach and turnips for "greens." In light sandy soils cover about 1 inch; in stiff or clay soils not over ½ inch. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Young beets ready for use in 60 to 70 days, according to variety.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

(No. 45) Most popular variety for home use and nearby markets. An improvement by our growers over the Early Blood Turnip Beet. Color a deep blood red. A fine even form, very uniform in growth, as shown in our illustration from a photograph; medium early and very productive, tender, free from stringiness and very sweet; good for either home or market use and most valuable variety for succession sowings. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; lb., \$1.25; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

Hastings' Crimson King Of turnip shape, very uniform in size, shape and color. Sweet (No. 46) and tender and in favorable seasons it has been ready for use in 6 weeks from time of sowing. A splendid all-season beet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

Extra Early Egyptian (No. 42) An extra early market gardeners' beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened, turnip-shaped roots. When young, flesh is sweet and tender, but becomes stringy with age, and we do not advise for home garden use generally. However, it is the earliest of all varieties to plant and mature. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 85c per pound.

Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet (No. 40)

The most popular market gardeners' beet for the South as well as a favorite for home gardens. Fine form, smooth, and free from stringy roots. A rapid grower with small tops and a deep blood-red color which it retains fully after being cooked; quality extra fine, very sweet and tender. It is a heavy bearer, and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market, either locally or after long distance shipments. This is an extra fine beet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

Half-Long Blood Beet (No. 44) A favorite for winter and spring use, intermediate length between our Improved Blood Turnip Beet and the Long Smooth. Color a deep blood red, smooth and free from stringy roots. It is excellent to slice for pickles. The tops are very upright with very smooth leaves. In quality it is tender and sweet and remains in good condition for a long time after maturity. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 85 cents per pound.

Long Smooth Blood Beet (No. 49) An old-time favorite in the South; has long, smooth, blood red roots growing well down into the soil, enabling it to resist drought and heat. This long, late, dark Blood Beet is of good quality and it keeps well through the winter. The smooth, rather slender beets have very few side roots and grow 8 to 10 inches long or even longer in very rich soil. Flesh is tender and sweet; an excellent sort for pickles. A few of these should be planted in every garden for use after all the other varieties are gone. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.



Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet

AN HONEST CONVICTION--GOOD SEEDS

For 30 years Hastings has worked for a goal and we honestly believe we are on the goal line and that by June 1, 1920, the end of our fiscal year, we will be head and shoulders over every other seed house in America. This goal or ideal was to sell only the highest grade of seeds in the world, of varieties adapted to the South, under our own supervision by our own growers, direct to the largest number of customers of any seed house anywhere. Hastings' Seed Service is unbeatable.

YOUNG BEET TOPS MAKE DELICIOUS EARLY SPRING GREENS. PLANT A PLenty

Lentz's Extra Early Turnip Beet (No. 50)

A variety that is a great favorite for market gardeners of Florida for shipment to Northern markets. Nearly as early as Egyptian, larger and of better quality. Color, light red and zoned with pink. Tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Often ready for use in 6 to 7 weeks from sowing. Productive and good shipper. This is an early beet, most satisfactory for home use or market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Swiss Chard Beet or Sea Kale (No. 43)

Probably no vegetable is coming into popular favor more rapidly than Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale as it is frequently called in Europe. It is grown for its leaves only as it does not make a bulbous, edible root like the other varieties. The leaves grow large and upright and as the outer leaves are cut more come from the center.

The mid-rib or center stem of each leaf is large and almost white and after trimming can be cooked and served like asparagus. The leaf part can be cooked like spinach or turnip greens or if desired the whole leaf can be boiled and served as "greens." There is a delicious, delicate flavor not found in either turnips or kale. See illustration on this page. Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; postpaid.

**MANGEL AND HALF SUGAR
MANGEL BEETS FOR STOCK**

Every year sees a steady increase in the number of farmers in the South who plant, at least, a small crop of Mangels and Half-Sugar Mangels for stock feeding purposes. It is impossible to find crops that will give greater returns for the fertilizer and small amount of time necessary than the Mangels, Half-Sugar Mangels and Belgian carrots. All are immense yielders under good cultivation and make an agreeable change of food for any animal kept on dry forage in winter. With dairy cattle the increased flow of milk and generally improved condition of the animal show the great value of these crops. Plow the ground deeply, then harrow well until smooth. Sow seed in

**Jumbo Long Red Mangel**

this latitude early in the spring, rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and let grow all season. Use a naturally rich, deep soil or else fertilize heavily.

Mangels and Half-Sugar Mangels are equally valuable. Plant 8 pounds of seed per acre. Where their value is known almost every farmer plants them each year.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel (No. 41) Largest and heaviest yielder in the South for all the true Mangel beets. Unfortunately the seed supply of Jumbo Mangel is again short this year. Roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are usually eighteen inches to two feet long and four to six inches in diameter. The tonnage, or yield, per acre on rich or well fertilized ground is something immense. The Jumbo Mangel or the White French Half-Sugar Mangel below ought to be planted on every farm in the South where cows are kept through the winter. They are certainly the greatest stock feeds you can find and the increased flow of milk through the winter makes the growing and feeding well worth your while. Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75c; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 60c per lb.

White French Half-Sugar Mangel (No. 51) We would have a difficult task if we had to make a choice between this and the Jumbo Long Red Mangel. Our inclination is always to plant some of both. While possibly not quite as heavy a yielder per acre as the Jumbo Long Red its very considerable sugar content makes it especially valuable in fattening cattle and insuring a flow of richer milk in dairy or milk cows. It is as easily grown in the South as the garden variety of beet and should be let grow until frost to secure the largest yields. Roots are very large, of oval shape, with smooth, clean skin, and grows with the top of the bulb two or three inches above ground and consequently is more easily pulled. We recommend a general planting of both this and the Jumbo Mangel for they are both worth while on any farm where cows are kept. Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 60 cents per pound.

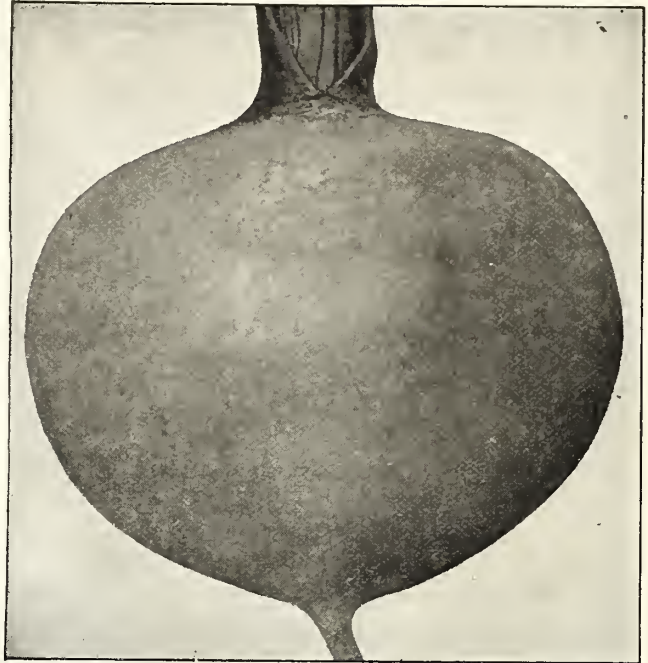
MANY FINE TESTIMONIALS

Every year we get hundreds of letters complimenting us on our fair and square business dealings and on the success obtained with Hastings' Seeds.

We appreciate these kind words more than we can say and wish we could publish every one of the letters to show how much we value them. We go to large expense and a whole lot of work and study in improving varieties each year so our patrons can grow better crops, and it surely makes us feel that our energies have not been wasted when our good friends write that they can easily see that our seeds are better than they can buy elsewhere and that they appreciate our efforts to give them better seed service.

These letters or testimonials come from every Southern State from Virginia to California and from States throughout the North in regard to our vegetable and flower seeds and plants. We take this opportunity to offer our thanks for all these kind words and pledge ourselves for even better seed service in the future.

If you have had particular success with some kind of seeds which we do not catalog we would be more than pleased to get a sample to try out on our trial grounds. You may benefit the interests of the whole country by introducing a new good variety.

**Lentz's Extra Early Turnip Beet—The Best Extra Early****Swiss Chard Beet or Sea Kale**

Hastings' Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

These cabbage plants will stand frost with little or no damage and will generally stand light freezes, but when a hard freeze comes, as it did in 1917-1918, we lose all our plants and have none to sell. However, we don't expect any such winter this year and we do expect to provide our customers with a plenty of these hardy plants in 1920.

In 1919 we only sold these plants in small postpaid quantities, not believing that we had enough growing to sell in express lots. Nevertheless, it took 16,868,700 cabbage plants to fill these small orders. Nearly 17,000,000 is quite a few but this year we expect to sell at least 25,000,000. The Hastings' reputation is behind these cabbage plants the same as our seeds and you can depend on their "making good." We advise as early an order for cabbage plants as you consider safe in your particular locality.

To the Market Gardener who grows cabbage either for shipment or nearby markets, earliness or quick maturity of the crop is a prime necessity if largest profits from a market are to be secured.

To the Home Gardener who wants earliness in maturity together with avoiding all the trouble of cabbage seed sowing and necessary protection of early sown seed and plants, our practically frost and freeze proof cabbage plants are both a convenience and a necessity.

Along the South Carolina coast are a number of well protected islands that never feel the cold spells of winter as we do here in the Central South. In that locality the cabbage seed is sown in the fall and makes a slow and vigorous, hardy growth all during the winter in the open ground and can be taken from there and planted anywhere in the Central South between January 15th and March 15th with perfect safety, a thing that is impossible with hot bed or green house grown cabbage plants or even those grown in the open air in Florida and South Georgia.

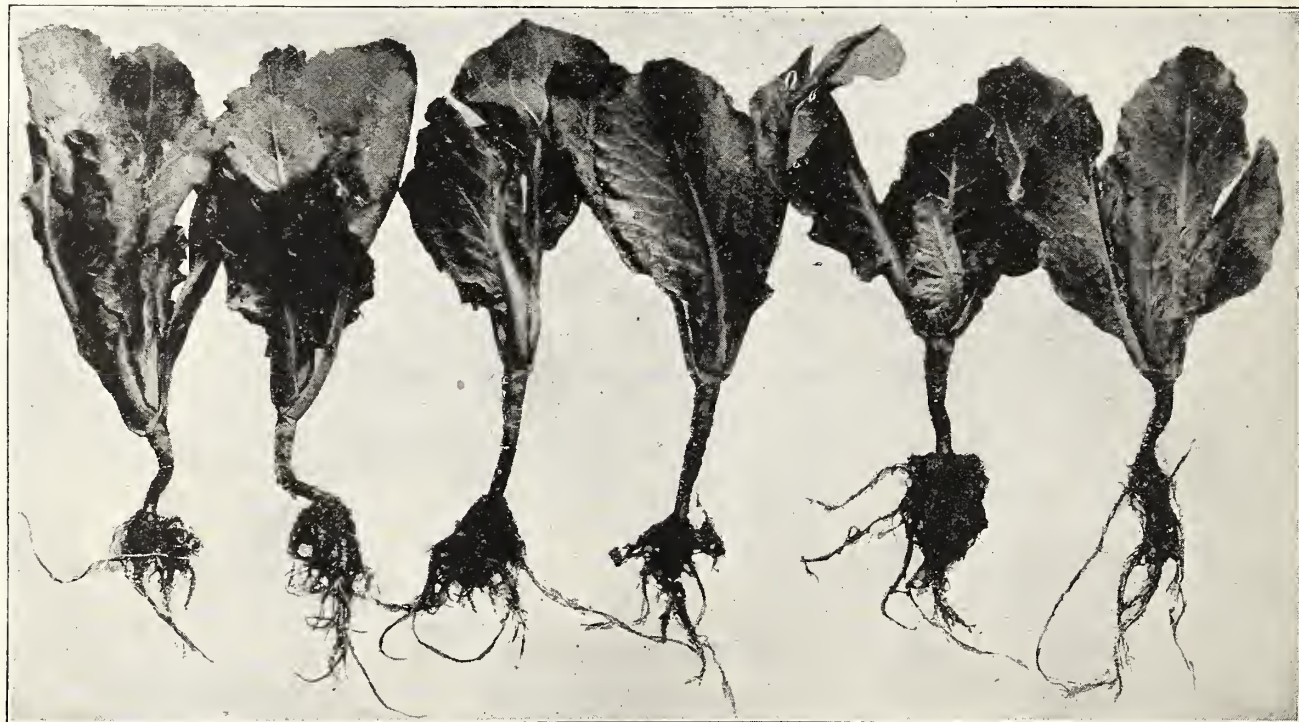
The use of these open air, practically frost-proof plants often enables the gardener to put full-grown heads of cabbage on the market two or three weeks ahead, and naturally he gets the early season top prices for his crop.

In the 30 years of our business experience we have never sold anything that has given such generally satisfactory results as has our frost proof cabbage plants from the South Carolina coast. Not all of these island-grown plants are suitable for you to plant. The plants must be at the right stage of growth when shipped to you to practically insure your success, and therein is one more of the peculiarities of plant life or rather cabbage plant life.

To mature good heads the plant must not be too old when shipped. Over on the Carolina Coast Islands are a number of cabbage growers who plant for a surplus of cabbage plants so as to insure having enough plants for their own use in setting out their fields and if everything goes right they have more plants than they need, and offer them for sale to you and others. What they get out of these surplus plants is so much clear money.

Here is the real important point, however. Once a cabbage plant gets too old before it is transplanted it is very apt to run to seed instead of producing salable or usable heads of cabbage.

You can't afford to take chances on such things and you take no chance with our cabbage plants.



Hastings' Open Ground Grown, Practically Frost Proof Plants. They are Hardy.

Varieties, Early Jersey and Large Charleston Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch By Parcel Post Prepaid To Your Postoffice. No Express Shipments This Season

Under existing congested condition of shipping and slow deliveries as well as the comparatively limited supply of plants available we decline to accept orders for express shipment of cabbage plants. Offers below are only for Parcel Post prepaid shipment.

TO GEORGIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA—500 Cabbage Plants of same variety, \$1.35; 1000 or more of same variety, postpaid, at \$2.40 per 1000.

TO ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE—500 Cabbage Plants of same variety, postpaid, \$1.50; 1000 or more of same variety, postpaid, at \$2.70 per 1000.

TO FLORIDA—No orders for cabbage plants will be accepted from Florida because of restrictions of the Plant Quarantine law causing delays in plants reaching destination.

TO LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS AND OKLAHOMA—500 Cabbage Plants of same variety, postpaid, \$1.65; 1000 of same variety or more, \$2.95 per 1000; postpaid.

TO TEXAS—500 Cabbage Plants of same variety, postpaid, \$1.80; 1000 of same variety or more, \$3.25 per 1000; postpaid.

OTHER STATES—To other States than the one named herewith we shall be pleased to quote cabbage plant prices per 500 or per 1000 on request.

Per Single Hundred On small shipments we will furnish 100 plants of any one variety for 45 cents, postpaid. No order for less than 100 plants of any one variety will be filled. Orders are filled by the hundred—not 250 or 350—but 200, 300, or 400. Also, orders for less than 500 of the same variety take the 100 rate—200 of one variety and 300 of another take the 100 rate. At 45 cents per 100 we will send, postpaid, to any State except Florida.

250,000 PLANT HASTINGS' CABBAGE

A quarter of a million is a large number of people, yet a few thousand more than that plant Hastings' Cabbage Seed of different varieties every year. Since we started in business 30 years ago we have made a specialty of the very highest grade of American grown cabbage seed, and the illustrations on this and the following pages show just how good cabbage Hastings' Seed makes. We know that we can't be too particular about the quality of our cabbage seed, and you can't be too particular about what you buy and plant. Neither seed quality is not right you make more or less of a failure.

In our seed crops, every head of cabbage is most carefully inspected before it is allowed to produce seed for us. **We know it is right.** We have only one grade—the very best that can be grown—and the buyer of a 5 or 10 cent packet gets exactly the same quality as does the big trucker or market gardener buying in 50 to 100-pound lots. We play no favorites among our customers. We believe that the man planting a home garden for his family's use is entitled to just as good seed quality as is the market gardener who plants for market. If you want to be successful in growing cabbage, you must plant the right cabbage seed, and the **Hastings quality is exactly what will please you and pay you, the quality you want to plant in 1920.**

CABBAGE CULTURE For home gardens the seed for early cabbage can be sown in boxes very early, kept in sheltered spots and covered when there is danger of freezes. Later plantings may be made in open ground as early as ground can be worked. Work soil in seed beds as fine as possible. Beds should be lightly raised for drainage. Do not fertilize soil in seed beds to make it any richer than the open ground in which the crop is to be grown.

Sow seed in drills 6 inches apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowing than this means spindling, unhealthy plants. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in heavy soils, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in light sandy soils; firm the soil after covering and then water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates in 3 to 8 days, according to weather. The young plants should be kept growing steadily from the start. A check in the growth of cabbage is injurious. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves transplant to open ground.

Cabbage can be grown on almost any soil from light sand to

heavy clay or muck. Naturally the light soils will require more fertilizer or manure than the heavier ones. Most of the fertilizer or manure should be worked into the soil before transplanting. The best all-around commercial fertilizer for cabbage should contain: Available phosphoric acid 7 per cent, potash 8 per cent, nitrogen 5 per cent.

Most of the cultivation should be before the crop is planted. This means two to three deep plowings and then work the soil as fine as possible. You won't overfeed cabbage so you need not be afraid of putting too much manure or fertilizer on the crop.

Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days or just before a rain. In small gardens this can be done late in the afternoon. Set plants upright with only the leaves above the surface. Firm the soil around the plants. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as the roots come near the surface. Keep out absolutely all weeds and grass. **Seed required:** In early spring plantings one ounce of seed will usually produce about 2,000 plants; 4 to 5 ounces per acre. After hot weather comes two or three times as much seed is needed.

Hastings' Seeds Never Found in the Boxes at Merchants' or Druggists'

A lot of folks write us every year saying that when planting time came they went up to their merchant's or druggist's expecting to find Hastings' Seeds in the boxes for sale and were disappointed in not finding them.

We turn down several hundred requests from merchants for boxes of seeds each year who say, "Your seeds have a great reputation around here. I could sell a lot of them."

Hastings Seeds in boxes have never been placed on sale. With all due respect to our seed trade friends who have put out seeds in boxes we don't agree with them that theirs is the proper way to sell seeds and we are perfectly willing to let you choose between the reputation of Hastings' Seeds and theirs. Results count. Hastings' Seeds must be bought direct from Hastings.

If we sold Hastings' Seeds through merchants we would have to raise prices or reduce amounts of seed in packages, but the chief reason we sell direct is because our seeds make our reputation. We want them to be pure, fresh and to grow. We cannot look after them daily if scattered all over the country.



Hastings' Centennial Late Flat Dutch Cabbage—The Greatest Cropper Known Among Cabbages

Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage (No. 110)

Just above on this page is shown an illustration from a photograph of a head of our Centennial Flat Dutch. This cabbage during the last few years has made some wonderful records in Florida, Mississippi and Texas both from spring and fall plantings, and it will do the same for you. Hastings' Centennial Late Flat Dutch, the best main crop, heavy producing strain of Late Flat Dutch, is to cabbage growers what Hastings' Prolific is to corn growers. While we do not recommend it for an early cabbage, for main crop and late it is about the best you can plant. The only objection we ever heard is that on very rich ground it grows too large. This can be controlled by planting rather close in the row. Good for either spring or fall planting, being remarkably hardy, vigorous and resistant to both heat and cold. We sell more of this to cabbage growers for shipment in Gulf Coast sections than all other varieties combined. For home gardens Centennial is unexcelled for later use after early varieties are gone. Its vigor makes it especially valuable to grow under unfavorable conditions. If you have planted it before you know this. If not, plant some this spring and see what real good cabbage is. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Hastings' "Big 4" Cabbage Collection, 25c Postpaid



Hastings' Long Island Wakefield, the Best Early Pointed Cabbage of All

Hastings' Famous Long Island Wakefield Cabbage

(No. 105) Largest, earliest and surest header of any of the Wakefield varieties. Earlier, larger and finer bred than other strains of Charleston Wakefield, 1½ to 2 pounds heavier, firmer, better shaped and more solid than our selected Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and favorable weather conditions in the spring it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is the right variety for those desiring the best pointed cabbage for shipment and it makes a splendid first early cabbage for home use. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.



Hastings' Sure Crop—Our Largest Medium Early Flat Cabbage

Four varieties: Sure Crop, Long Island Wakefield, Hastings' Genuine Surehead and Centennial Late Flat Dutch have been known for years as HASTINGS' "Big 4" and planted by tens of thousands of Southern gardeners. It has given an all season's supply of cabbage, early, medium and late for everyone who has planted it. See this great collection illustrated in natural colors on the back cover of this catalog. At catalog prices these four packets of the best varieties would cost you 40 cents. We will send you these four packets for 25 cents postpaid. In buying our "Big 4" Cabbage Collection you get the highest and best bargain in cabbage seed ever offered by any seed house. Include it in your order this spring. If you don't want to plant all the varieties this spring the seed will be all right for summer and early fall planting. While our Centennial Flat Dutch and Surehead are both first-class for early spring planting they are equally good for summer and early fall plantings. You will make no mistake in ordering HASTINGS' "BIG 4" Cabbage Collection this spring. It's great value for the money and you can't be sure of HASTINGS' SEED anywhere but direct from HASTINGS. Don't wait, expecting to go up to your merchant at planting time and get them. They won't be there. HASTINGS' SEEDS are never put up in boxes to be sold in the stores. Buy direct from us in Atlanta. You will then know exactly what you are getting—the BEST.

Hastings' Selected Early Jersey Wakefield (No. 106)

Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage has always been popular for a first early cabbage in the South. Our growers have worked with this variety for years and we now have a strain that is unsurpassed by none, regardless of price at which the seed is sold. If you are growing the Early Wakefield you need Hastings' strain of seed. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00.

Perfection Drumhead

Savoy (No. 103) Tenderest and finest flavored variety of cabbage. Does not head well in hot weather, hence should be planted in July and August for heading in fall and early winter. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.

Early Winningstadt (No. 104) An old favorite early, very pointed cabbage. For home garden use only. Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.

Blood Red Erfurt (No. 117)

Best red cabbage for the South. Medium size and a sure heading variety. Most largely used for pickling purposes. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00; postpaid.

HASTINGS' SURE CROP (No. 101) MEDIUM EARLY

Earliest of all the large, round, flat varieties. We have sold Sure Crop for the past 27 years in every Southern State and it is planted every year by more people than any other variety with the exception of our Genuine Sure Head. Adapted for both spring and fall plantings, for shipment, for nearby markets and home use. On good soil, with proper cultivation, the heads weigh from 8 to 12 pounds, very firm and solid, uniform in shape and size; well flattened on top. In quality it is most excellent, being crisp and tender and when rightly cared for scarcely a plant will fail to form a good, marketable head. Color a very dark green, holding up splendidly in shipment. Well adapted for spring planting in all parts of the South, except South Florida, where fall planting only is advised. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.

HASTINGS' GENUINE SUREHEAD CABBAGE

(No. 120) We have sold tens of thousands of pounds of seed of this variety during the past seventeen years, and it is today the most popular variety for main crop that we catalogue. Our special strain of Surehead never fails to make fine, large, solid heads with few outer leaves, as shown in our illustration. Surehead is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and a hardy Drumhead variety and has the good points of both combined. A strong, vigorous grower, maturing for main crop, and is very uniform in size, shape and color. Good for spring planting everywhere in the South and one of the best for late summer planting in the Central South and fall planting in the Lower South for maturing in winter and fall. It is hardy, a splendid keeper and good shipper. Invaluable for home garden and one of the best for market use. No Southern garden should be without some of our Surehead cabbage this spring. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

Stein's Early Flat Dutch (No. 125)

Next to our Centennial Late Flat Dutch the most popular cabbage in South Texas and Gulf Coast sections for a market and shipping variety. This is a splendid strain of Flat Dutch cabbage just a little later than Early Flat Dutch varieties, just a little earlier than Centennial. For best results a trucker should divide his crop between the two, for it will insure a longer shipping season, the Centennial immediately following Stein's in maturity. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

Charleston Wakefield (No. 107) Similar to the Early Jersey Wakefield. about two weeks later in maturing and weighs about one pound more to the head. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.**

Premium Late Flat Dutch (No. 119)

A variety similar to our Centennial Flat Dutch, but not quite so firm and solid in heading. An old favorite in many parts of the South. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

North Carolina Buncombe (No. 102) A firm, solid header. A splendid keeper and favorite winter and spring cabbage in the Carolinas. **Packet, 10 cents. Cannot supply in larger quantities.**

Green Glazed (No. 112) Late, loose heading variety, resistant to insect attacks. **Packet, 10 cents.**

All Seasons (No. 100) A favorite which we have greatly improved in the past few years. A reliable header, resisting heat and drought well and valuable for spring planting. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

Early Summer (No. 122) Early, flat cabbage coming in 10 days to two weeks later than the Jersey Wakefield. Uniform in size and shape, also flattened and solid. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.**

Large Late Drumhead (No. 114) Drumhead, but larger and two to three weeks later in maturing, and a good solid headed variety. **Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.**

All-Head Early (No. 121) The illustration on the right of All-Head was reproduced from a photograph of a single head of this variety grown by one of the market gardeners near Atlanta. You will agree with us that it is a head of cabbage hard to beat. All-Head Early is an early flat head variety, a sure header with half a chance and well named "All-Head" on account of its few outer leaves. One week earlier than the famous Early Summer and is the finest in existence for a medium-sized flat, early cabbage. We receive unsolicited testimonials from all over the South each year praising All-Head Early. The fact that so many market gardeners plant it every year should convince every cabbage planter that it is a cabbage worth planting for sure returns here in the South. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**



Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage

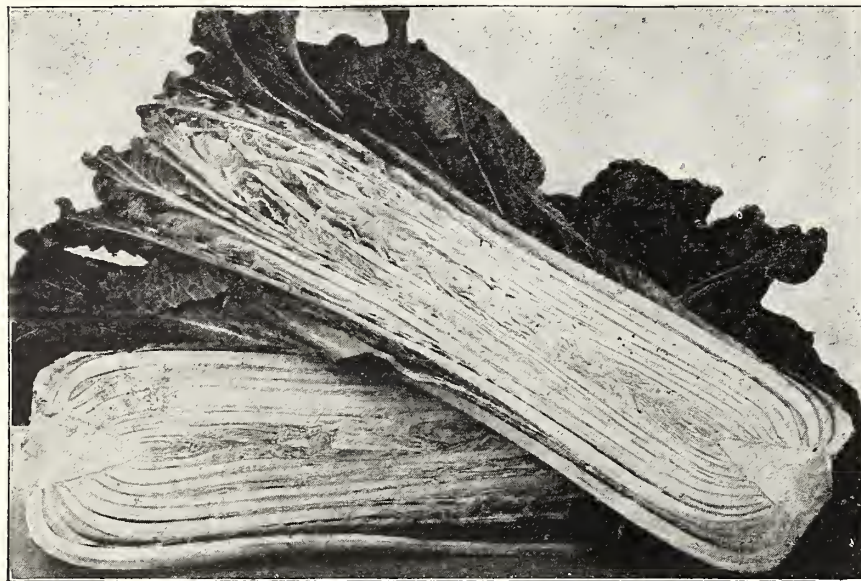
Succession (No. 116) Long a favorite with Southern market gardeners and shippers. A good second early, following in maturity varieties like our All-Head Early and Sure Crop, and is a splendid general-purpose cabbage for both spring and fall planting. Medium to large size, solid and a reliable header. One of our biggest sellers and you will do well by planting it. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch (No. 109) An old-time favorite and standard for planting in the South, especially in family gardens and for near-by markets. **Premier Brand Seed. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.**



Single head of Hastings' famous "ALL-HEAD EARLY," grown near Atlanta, Ga., by a market gardener, from Hastings' "PREMIER BRAND" Cabbage Seed—You can do likewise with Hastings' Cabbage Seed if you will plant them in 1920.

HASTINGS' FLORIDA DRUMHEAD CABBAGE



Pe Tsai—The Finest in Flavor and Quality of All Chinese Cabbages

northern districts of China. It makes a solid head, as shown in the illustration, with few outer leaves, and is the desirable type to plant for market or home use. It is extremely productive, makes an attractively blanched head and is far superior and in greater demand than that previously grown for the East as celery cabbage. Our seed stock is the finest to be found in America, the best strain of Chinese Cabbage, the true Pe Tsai.

One Florida grower said his field yielded 30 tons per acre. Think of it. Thirty tons in place of ten tons of Wakefield and sold at a higher price.

Try some this season. Plant very early, for your home garden, anywhere in the South. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

(No. 115) Earliest and best of all the early Drumhead varieties for the South. Has stood the test of 24 years' extensive planting in the South and has always proven a favorite for either market, shipment or home use. Resists well both heat and cold. A short-stemmed, medium early variety, growing compactly, the leaves turning in. Large head, well flattened on top. Don't think that the name implies its use only in Florida. It is the earliest and best Early Drumhead for all the Southern States and for 24 years has held its supremacy. It is a well established variety and one you can rely on every year, not like novelty cabbages sold by Northern seedsmen. Packet, 10 cents; ½ oz., 20 cents; oz., 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Pe Tsai (No. 126) Chinese Cabbage Finest in Flavor and Quality of all Cabbages

Hundreds of earloads of Chinese Cabbage are being shipped to Eastern markets from Florida, Michigan and California, which shows that it has an all-year-round market in the East. There are several varieties of Chinese Cabbage and two rather distinct types. The cabbage from southern China has a loose, long-leaved form. The people want the straight, short-leaved variety, the true Pe Tsai from the

A good home garden will cut the store bills down



Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower—Best Early Cauliflower for South

CAULIFLOWER Should be planted in the South in very rich or well-manured soil. In the spring it should be planted in this latitude very early, but really does better planted in June and July for maturity during the fall months. Sow in seed beds in the same manner as cabbage. Transplant when 4 to 5 inches high and give an abundance of water in dry weather. Soil should be kept moist and cultivated thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow seed in September, October and November. In early spring or late fall one ounce of seed will make 2,000 to 2,500 plants. For warm weather sowings double that quantity of seed will be required. Early varieties, as Gilt Edge and Snow Ball, mature in about 110 days. Late varieties in 140 to 150 days.

Gilt Edge Cauliflower Gilt Edge in every respect. Largest, most perfect and surest (No. 85) header of all early varieties, and in quality it is unequalled. One specimen head sent to our store weighed 7 lbs. and 8 ozs. In general appearance like Snowball, but a surer header. Packet, 25 cents; ¼ ounce, 85 cents; ½ ounce, \$1.50; ounce, \$2.75; ¼ pound, \$10.00; pound, \$38.00; postpaid.

Early Snowball (No. 86) An early variety, second only in value to Gilt Edge. Packet, 20 cents; ¼ ounce, 75 cents; ½ ounce, \$1.40; ounce, \$2.50; ¼ pound, \$9.00; pound, \$34.00; postpaid.

Extra Early Paris White (No. 87) Fine variety for family gardens. Heads medium size. Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 60 cents; ounce, \$1.00; ¼ pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Le Normand's (Short Stem) (No. 88) Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 60 cents; ounce, \$1.00; ¼ pound, \$3.50.

Autumn Giant (No. 90) A favorite late variety. Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 60 cents; ounce, \$1.00; ¼ pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Large Late Algiers (No. 89) A very large late maturing, yet heat resisting variety. Especially recommended for May and June plantings to mature in October and November for late fall and early winter use. Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 60 cents; ounce, \$1.00; ¼ pound, \$3.50.

PLANT HASTINGS' SEEDS

Brussels Sprouts--Broccoli--Endive

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A very highly esteemed member of the cabbage family, especially desirable for the late summer and fall planting in Florida and the Gulf Coast section. The "sprouts" are miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head being formed at each leaf joint. Plants are quite hardy and live through the winter in all parts of the lower South. Quality and flavor are much improved by frost. Sow seed in July, August or September and when plants are four to six inches high transplant to open ground, like cabbage.

Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts (No. 59) The most desirable variety for the South, producing compact "sprouts" of the very best quality. Packet, 10 cents; ounce 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.

BROCCOLI

A vegetable very closely related to cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have come. In culture it is the same as that for cauliflower, and in the Southern States, unless you are an expert cauliflower grower, Broccoli will make a surer header for you. There are many also kept from growing cauliflower by the high price of the seed. To those we recommend Broccoli.

White Cape Broccoli (No. 56) The Cape Broccoli is the best type for the South and you will do well to have it in your garden this year. The plants are very hardy, vigorous and easily grown. The heads are white, compact, hard and of fine quality. Packet, 15c; ounce, 75c; ¼ pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

ENDIVE

Early Green Curled (No. 193) Drill shallowly in early spring and thin out or transplant in good soil. Standard and most popular variety for market or home use. Hardy, vigorous growing with bright deep green leaves. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center is easily blanched to a rich cream color. For blanching, when nearly grown, tie up or shade the heads while dry. Finest and most wholesome for salads, greens and flavoring for soups and stews. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Water Cress

(No. 133) Hardy plant grown easily in shallow fresh water. Start seed in very moist earth and transplant to water. Grown for the refreshing leaves which make fine salads and garnishes. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25.

Cress, Extra Curled or Improved Pepper Grass (No. 132)

This tastes the same as Water Cress and is easily grown in spring, summer and fall. Make frequent plantings as the plant soon runs to seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 40c; ¼ lb., 25c; postpaid.

Corn Salad or Fetticus (No. 194)

Large Green Cabbaging. For spring salad or garnishing; a good substitute for lettuce or spinach. Doesn't do well in hot weather so plant early as possible in spring. Ounce plants thirty feet of row. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

WHITE HEAD COLLARDS (No. 134)

This white heading variety of Collard has been bred to secure the ease of growth and hardness of the ordinary collard together with better eating qualities and the heading character of the cabbage in considerable degree. The growth is not as tall as the ordinary collard but the leaves large and closer together on the stem. The leaves are generally thicker and more succulent than the collard and far more tender and better flavored when cooked. Fall-grown cabbage has always been a problem for the South. This cabbage-like collard solves the difficulty, growing better in hot weather and standing winter cold that would ruin cabbage. Supply very limited but every garden should have a row or two of this White Head Collard this year. Packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25c.

COLLARDS

An old-time standby for winter greens all over the South. Well adapted to every Southern State and is a species of cabbage not only hardy, but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves and sometimes a loose head. Not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown here from early spring up to August 1st. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage. Sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row.

Southern or Georgia Collard (No. 135)

This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury and will make a good crop where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage. Hardy, standing usual winters without serious injury as far north as Atlanta. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.



True Southern or Georgia Collard

BORECOLE OR KALE

Hardy plant for winter greens. Plant mostly in fall.

Early Green Curled Kale (No. 200)

Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch," and "Siberian." It is rather low growing, with fine curled leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.



Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts



Early Green Curled Borecole or Kale



Chantenay Half-Long Carrot

HASTINGS' CARROT SEED

PRICES INCLUDE PAYMENT OF POSTAGE

Culture Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or hoiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and for flavoring soups. Select rich or well manured soil worked deep, because this is a deep rooted crop and the soil should be prepared deep enough to allow the roots to penetrate the soil without difficulty. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row in shallow drills, 16 to 18 inches apart, in early spring when leaves are starting out. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow seed from September to December. Make several sowings about two weeks apart so you will have a succession crop. When plants are well started, thin out to four inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently; keep ground free from weeds and grass.

Chantenay (No. 65) This new stump-rooted variety we consider the best of its class. It's a half-long sort unexcelled in quality and productiveness. Very uniform in growth. Flesh deep golden orange color. Roots 3 inches in diameter at top, about five inches in length, gradually tapering in a very symmetrical manner to the base. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25.

Red St. Valery (No. 67) Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich, deep coloring, and free from hard core. A favorite with many of our customers, especially in sections subject to drought. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Half-Long Scarlet (No. 71) A favorite with market gardeners and for home use. Bright scarlet color and of fine flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

Danver's Intermediate (No. 68) Bright orange-color, very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half-long variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Improved Long Orange (No. 69) Old, well-known variety. Roots long and of a deep rich orange color. A very heavy cropper, so heavy, in fact, that it is profitable to grow for stock feed, while in quality it is a table carrot. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Oxheart or Guerande (No. 66) This fine variety is the best of the shortened, thick-formed carrots. Roots are four inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from five to six inches. Roots are very free from hard core and of the finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground, where the long sorts often have to be dug in heavy soil. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Large White Belgian Carrot (No. 70) The value of root crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. Central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the Lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition, and in milk or dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted and that is that the crop must be fed with manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has been previously cultivated and worked deeply. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 60c a pound.

For Stock Feed Only One of the most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the Lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition, and in milk or dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted and that is that the crop must be fed with manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has been previously cultivated and worked deeply. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 60c a pound.

Celery It needs comparatively cool weather for proper maturity and should be brought in during October and November. To do this seed should be sown anywhere from April 25th to June 1st in shaded beds, the transplanting to be done in late July or early August.

Culture Celery seed is very small and at time of year noted above the seed should be sown in partly-shaded beds where the soil has been worked down very fine. The seed should be scattered thinly on the surface then barely covered with finely sifted soil, not covering over a quarter inch. Keep bed well moistened but not soaking wet. Transplant to open ground when about 6 inches high and about 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. As plants grow keep hilling up to bleach.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (No. 77) A variety for market gardeners. Any but French grown seed of this variety is worthless. We have imported seed direct from originator. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 60 cents; ounce, \$1.00; ¼ pound, \$3.00; pound, \$10.00. Price has been as high as \$25.00 a pound for same quality.

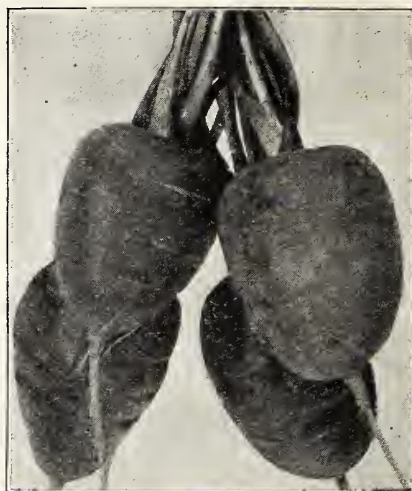
French Grown Seed Our finest variety for general planting in the South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. Strong, vigorous grower and will make a large crop where other sorts fail altogether. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and centers are light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender, making a fine appearance in market. Not recommended as a market variety for shipping from Florida. Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Savannah Market (No. 78) Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is fully equal to that grown in the famous Kalamazoo (Mich.) celery district, having the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in celery. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

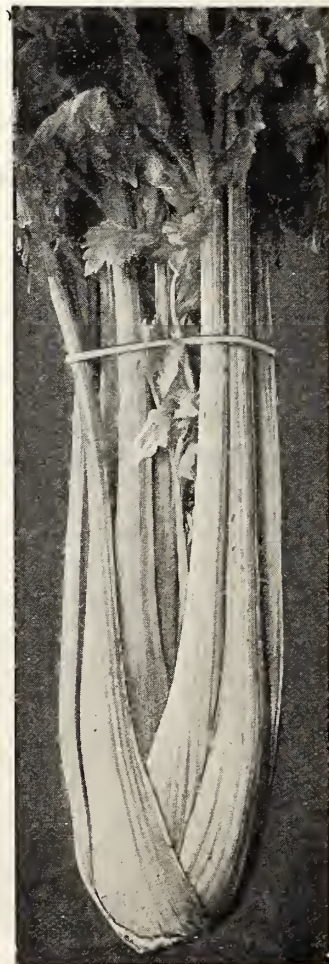
Mexican Solid Celery (No. 80) Old, well-known varieties, preferred by many planters. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

White Plume (No. 76) -- Giant Pascal (No. 79) It is mostly used for flavoring. Cultivate the same as for celery except that it requires no hilling up. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

Celeriac (No. 75) or Turnip Rooted Celery. It is mostly used for flavoring. Cultivate the same as for celery except that it requires no hilling up. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.



Oxheart or Guerande Carrot



Savannah Market Celery

HASTINGS' SWEET AND ROASTING EAR CORN

Culture The grains of sweet corn are shriveled and rather tender and cannot be planted quite as early as field varieties. Leaves on trees should be well out and the ground warm before planting. Make hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way, dropping 5 or 6 grains in each hill, thinning out afterward to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill, according to the richness of your soil and moisture. A continuous supply can be kept up by either planting early, medium and late varieties at one time, or else by making several plantings at intervals of 15 days. Any good garden soil will grow sweet corn and no one who appreciates best quality can afford to be without a small patch of sweet corn. Quantity required: one pound to 200 hills; about 14 pounds per acre.

Adams' Extra Early (No. 155) Not a sweet corn, but usually classed with it. Valuable as coming in before any true sweet corn. Naturally small and unless planted in very rich soil and given good cultivation it is liable to prove a failure. When properly grown makes ears of fair size and its value is for market gardeners to bring in ahead of other sorts. Packet, 10c; pound, 30 cents; 2 pounds, 50 cents; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Adams' Large Early (No. 154) Similar to Adams' Extra Early but ten days later, and has much larger ears. This and the Adams' Extra Early are very hardy and can be planted earlier than sweet corns. Has small stalk and can be planted close. More valuable for the market than for home gardens as this as well as the Adams' Extra Early, lacks fineness of flavor found in sweet varieties. Neither are they sure cropers unless given the best of cultivation and rich soil. Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; 2 pounds, 50c; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Yexo Sugar, Earliest of Large Sweet

Corn (No. 151) Earliest true sweet corn for Southern plantings. Our own introduction, combining earliness and productiveness with fine flavor. Produces 2 to 3 medium-sized ears to each stalk, the ears being well filled with tender sweet corn. We recommend Yexo very highly to those who wish to combine earliness with best possible quality. Look at the illustration from a photograph of this delicious sweet corn. Packet, 10c; pound, 35c; 2 pounds, 60c; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Country Gentleman (No. 152) The finest quality variety of all the mid-season sorts of sweet corn grown in this country. Makes 2 to 3 good sized ears to the stalk on rich ground. Grains small, much shriveled, but very deep. Quality unexcelled and no garden should be without a few rows of this best quality of all corn. Notice our illustration of Country Gentleman on this page. Just boil and spread on a little butter. It will make your mouth water. Packet, 10c; lb., 35c; 2 lbs., 60c; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Golden Bantam (No. 167) A superb, early sweet corn. For an extra early has a flavor all its own. Two ears to each stalk; ears six inches long and eight rows of grain. Golden Bantam is in a class by itself. You will like it. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 60 cents; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

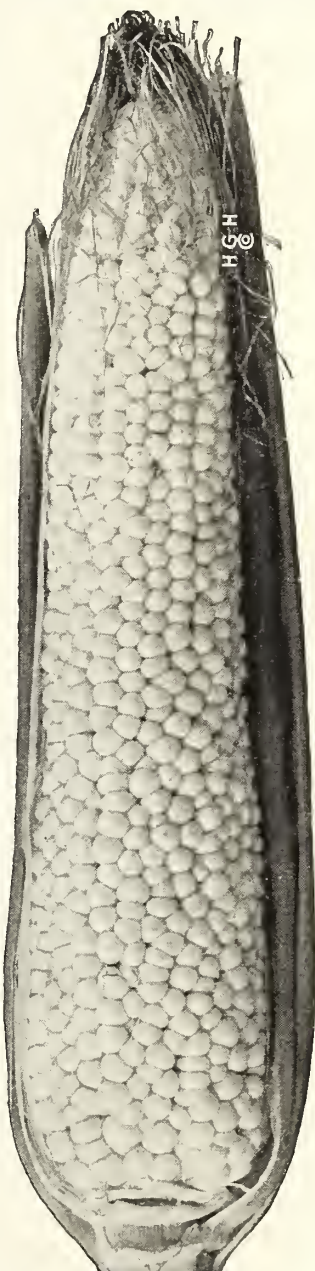
Stowell's Evergreen (No. 153) The standard main crop size, long and well filled. Under good cultivation produces three ears to each stalk. Stalks large and strong, grains of good size, long and deep; cob small and slender. Holds in good eating condition longer than any other and adapted to all parts of the South for main crop. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 60 cents; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Black Mexican (No. 156) A late, dark-grained variety of finest flavor for home use. While its color is a little objectionable this is more than made up by the fact that it is less subject to attack of bud worms than other varieties. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents; 2 pounds, 60 cents; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Popcorn--Monarch White Rice (No. 160) Give the children a chance to have corn to pop during the long winter evenings. White Rice has white, large pointed grains that pop nicely, and it is the best white variety for the South. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; 2 pounds, 50 cents; postpaid. In quantity, not prepaid, 15 cents a pound.

Popcorn--Golden Queen (No. 161) This variety has large yellow grains that pop nicely and it is the standard yellow popcorn for the South. Popcorn planted thickly also makes a fine corn for stock, many preferring it to sorghum. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; 2 pounds, 50 cents; postpaid. In quantity, not prepaid, 20 cents a pound.

Hastings' Prolific (No. 140) A splendid variety for "roasting ears." See pages 54-55 for this and other field varieties of corn. Packet, 10 cents; 1 pound, 25 cents; 2-pound package, 45 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 14 pounds (peck), \$1.25; 56 pounds (bu.), \$4.50; 112 pounds (2 bus.), \$8.75.



Yexo Sugar, Earliest Large Sweet Corn

HASTINGS' UNBEATEN CUCUMBER SEED

Culture Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm. If planted earlier than this they should be protected. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay and heavy soils and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. Soil which covers seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds as they appear. Pick off the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. In this latitude (Atlanta) planting may be made in the spring. Also in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast, August and September plantings are often profitable for late fall and early winter shipments. Quantity of seed required: One ounce to 60 hills; about two pounds per acre.

Hastings' White Spine (No. 180) Finest Extra Dark Strain

In the Hastings' White Spine we have obtained a deep, dark color, one that will be entirely satisfactory to anyone wanting a dark green White Spine variety, a dark green that will hold for days after the cucumbers reach markets in Northern cities. In color it is just right; it is the earliest; cucumbers average good size and under good cultivation produce few or no imperfect fruits. Skin is hard, holds up extra well in shipping. It is crisp and tender and retains its fresh plump appearance long after being gathered. It has the good points that a cucumber should have and will be found perfectly satisfactory for market and home gardeners and a source of profit to the trucker who ships. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$9.50.

Improved Long Green (No. 181) An old-time favorite in the South; fruits extra long and of good size, holding their crisp, tender and free from bitterness; fine for slicing. When 3 to 4 inches long they make an especially fine pickling cucumber. Good for planting at all seasons from early spring to late summer. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Davis' Perfect Cucumber (No. 179) An almost ideal cucumber for shipping; of deep dark green color, uniform in size. Davis' Perfect is a favorite with shippers in many parts of Florida and Texas. It is almost seedless $\frac{1}{2}$ of its length from the stem, and all of its seeds when in slicing condition are so very small and tender they are almost unnoticeable. A very prolific variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Ten lb. lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

Chicago Pickle (No. 183)

The standard variety grown for pickling purposes. While they can be used when full grown for slicing, yet it is pre-eminently a pickling variety, its small size, dark green color and immense productiveness making it a favorite for that purpose. The pickling factories usually insist on this variety for uniform-sized pickling work. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber (No. 185)

The vines attain twice the length of common varieties. Young plants are bushy, but as soon as they are well established begin to throw out runners and climb, so may be grown on fences, poles or trellises, thus saving much valuable space in small gardens. Fruits 10 to 12 inches in length, of fine green color; flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, a superb variety for slicing. When young, makes fine pickles. Very prolific; fruits are raised well above the ground so seldom suffer from wet weather or insects. Vines are almost mildew-proof and continue in bearing until late in the season. Notice our illustration of this wonderful climbing cucumber. This photograph was taken in a greenhouse during winter but they grow just as fine outdoors in the spring. Plant some this year. Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

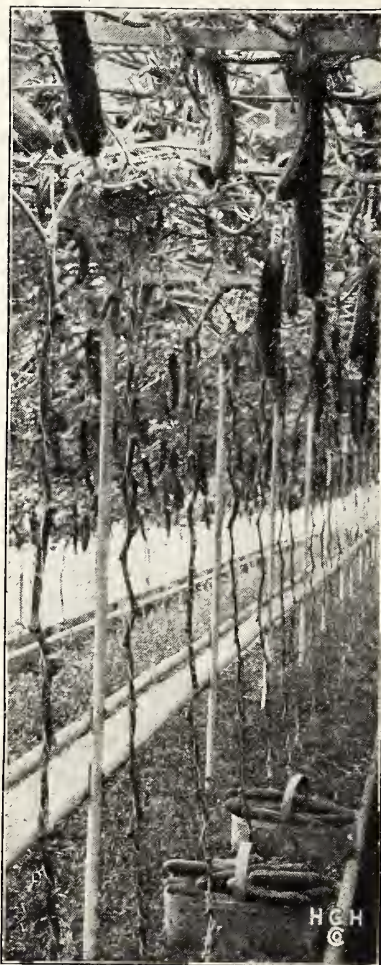
Giant Pera (No. 176)

Extra large and distinct variety from Asia. Fruits sometimes 15 to 20 inches in length. Skin very thin while the flesh is unusually thick, yet produces very few seeds. Color light green with smooth skin. For home gardens only, as it does not stand shipment. Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Gherkins (No. 187) Small fruited, 2 to 3 inches long, well rounded and covered with small spines. For pickling only. Packet, 10 cents. Seed supply short; cannot offer large quantities.



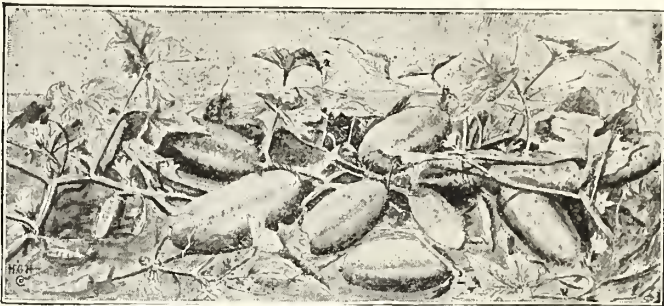
The Finest Cucumber on Earth—Hastings' White Spine Cucumber For Market Gardeners, Shippers and Home Use



Japanese Climbing Cucumber (No. 185)

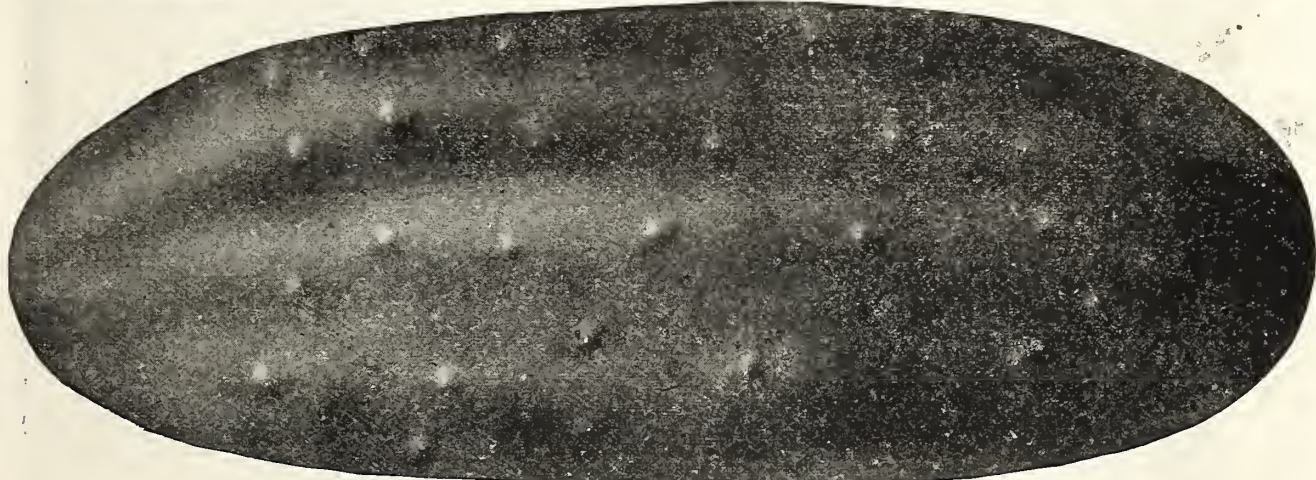
Our Everbearing Cucumber (No. 186)

This variety is entirely distinct from all others on account of its close, bushy growth and everbearing character as shown in our illustration. The first cucumbers are ready very early and the vines continue to flower and produce fruit continually until late in the season, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other varieties of cucumbers in cultivation. A single vine will show at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth, the smaller ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color, just the right size for picking. As they grow larger they are entirely satisfactory as a slicing cucumber. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



A Single Plant of HASTINGS' Everbearing Cucumber

Lemon Cucumber A most distinct, desirable and useful garden novelty, easily grown. For description and illustration see top of page 22.



EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER—A GREAT FAVORITE WITH FLORIDA TRUCK GROWERS

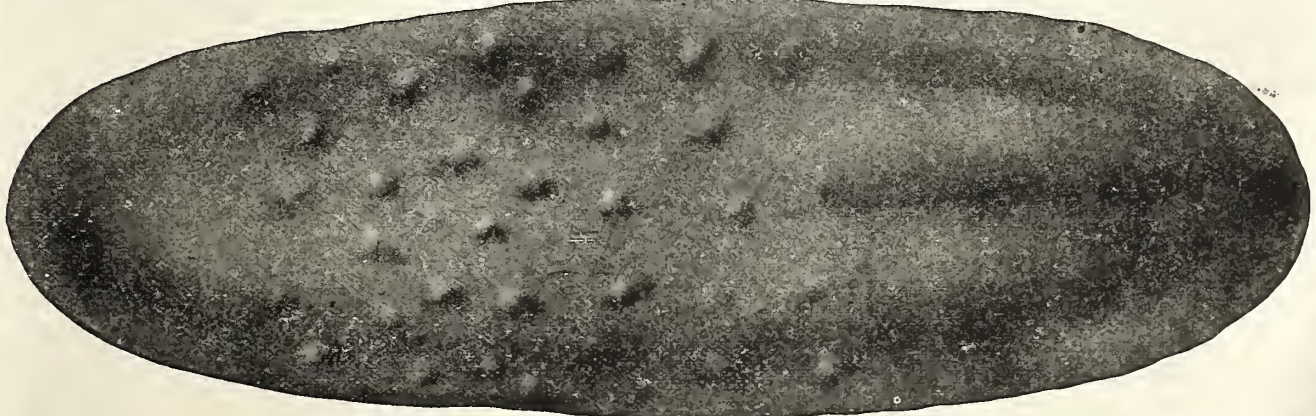
Early Fortune Cucumber

A recent introduction which is much liked by market gardeners and shippers in certain parts of Florida as a variety for spring shipments to Northern markets. Of dark green color which holds for many days after picking. Early Fortune does not show up white color before maturing, as do most of the old strains of the White Spine. Stays plump and fine looking for days after reaching markets North. Has the right shape, has a regular growth and carries a dark green color seldom found in cucumbers. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 85c per pound.

Early Green Cluster Cucumber (No. 178)

A standard, well-known variety. Good for both slicing and pickling. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

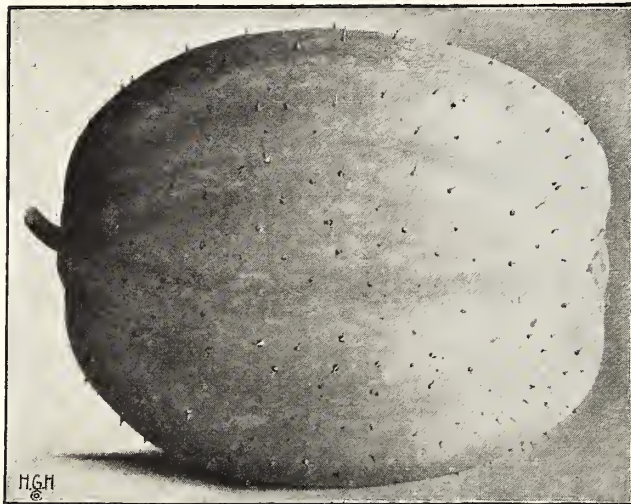
Early Frame Cucumber Old-time well-known and popular early variety for home gardens. Medium size, good for slicing and excellent pickling variety. For home use and nearby markets only. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.



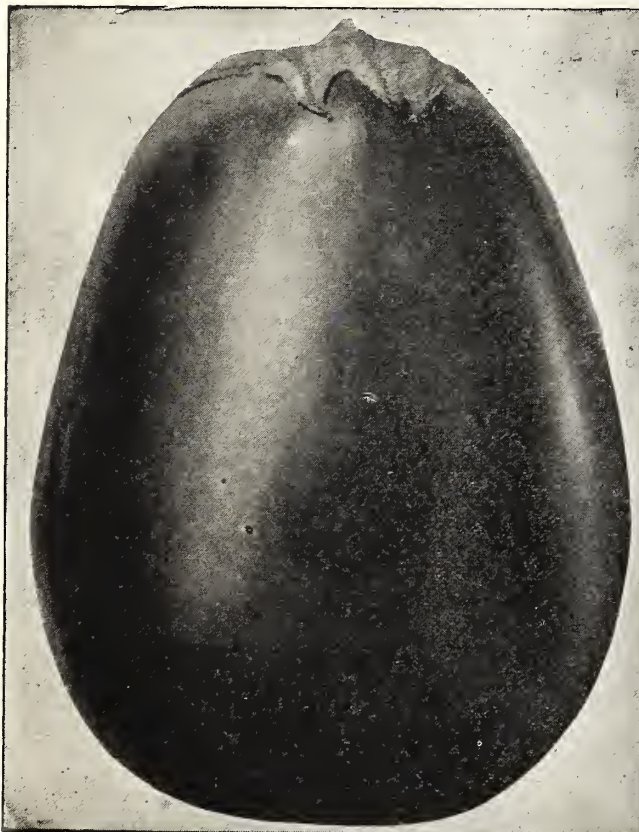
OUR KLONDIKE CUCUMBER—ONE OF OUR VARIETIES THAT ALWAYS STAY GREEN

The Klondike Cucumber (No. 184)

(Hastings' Special Strain)—When the Klondike was first introduced we were much impressed with many of its good points, but it was so irregular in growth that we did not care to catalogue it until we had bred it up to a satisfactory condition. Our special strain of Klondike which we now have is very regular in size, color and growth and will be sure to please you. It's a very attractive dark green variety; with a green that stays for days after being picked and shipped. Cucumbers are from 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter; very regular in size and shape; extra early; very crisp and unsurpassed for slicing. It makes excellent pickles when young. Very hardy and prolific and a sure cropper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 85 cents per pound.



Lemon Cucumber



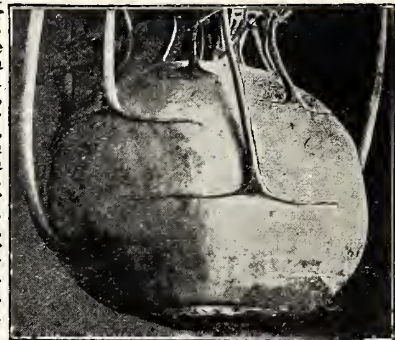
Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

LEMON CUCUMBER (No. 174) This is one of the most pleasing and easily grown novelties that has appeared in years. A delicious, lemon-shaped and colored cucumber of finest flavor and texture. General appearance, except as to color, shown in our illustration. Exceedingly prolific and a most delightful variety for your home garden. Fine for slicing and making salads or can be eaten like a radish.

Lemon Cucumber has won its way as a great favorite wherever it has been grown. Can also be used for pickling. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ½ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

KOHL-RABI, Early White Vienna (No. 202)

Bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale, whitish green color. They are hardy and can be sown in drills as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, and with successive sowings you can have nice, tender bulbs all through the summer and fall. When well started, set out as cabbage plants, and for table use gather bulbs while skin is tender, slice, and cut off the hard lower portion. Bulbs are of very mild, delicate, cabbage-like flavor, most delicious. Packet, 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00; postpaid.



Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi

PLANT HASTINGS' EGGPLANT

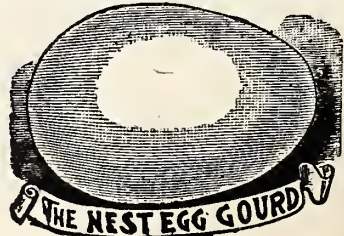
Culture In the Lower South seed should be sown in hot beds or frames in January or February. In the latitude of Atlanta hot beds should be started between February 15th and March 15th. Great care should be taken as eggplant will not germinate freely in an average temperature less than 65 degrees. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in open ground, if danger of frost is past, placing them 3 feet apart each way. Cultivate often, keeping free from weeds and grass. In June and July seed can be planted in Florida for fall and early winter shipping crop. One ten-cent package of seed will furnish plants for about 200 feet of row. For market plantings use ½ pound of seed per acre. Matures in about 120 days.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant (No. 190)

Standard variety for all parts of the South for home use or shipment. We have sold this Large Purple for 23 years and there is no strain of eggplant sold by any house that is superior to it. Fruits are splendidly and evenly colored with rich, dark purple and 90 per cent or more of the plants are thornless. In no crop do we exercise more care than with this variety. In a properly cultivated crop, streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are strong, vigorous growers, producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich purple color. Earliest of large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction under proper cultivation. The vigor and strength of this variety make it less subject to effect of "blight" and "dieback," which is so disastrous to this crop in many parts of Florida. Practically all seed houses list some so-called "Spineless Eggplant" and claim it to be absolutely free from spines, but such is not the case. All so-called spineless eggplants have some spines but Hastings' Improved has less than any. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.

Florida High Bush (No. 189) This eggplant is especially desirable for home gardens and nearby markets. The "eggs" are borne higher off the ground than other varieties, which is advantageous in keeping out "rot" and "blight." The plants are strong and stand unfavorable weather conditions remarkably well. The fruits are of uniform dark purple color and for slicing can't be beaten. There is no waste, the fruit being tender and of fine quality throughout, and the plants are prolific in bearing. For your home gardens "High Bush" is hard to equal. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00; postpaid.

Early Long Purple (No. 188) An old favorite elongated early-fruited variety for home use only. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; postpaid.



FOUR USEFUL GOURDS, ONE PACKET OF EACH, 25 Cents

Nest Egg (No. 197) Small white-fruited variety; makes splendid durable nesteggs. Do not plant in too rich soil or the fruits will grow too large. Do not plant any kind of gourd near squash or pumpkin. If they cross it makes the flesh bitter. Packet, 10 cents.

Dipper Gourd (No. 198) The variety from which the old-fashioned long-handled dippers are made. Packet, 10 cents.

Sugar Trough (No. 195) Immense gourd that can be made generally useful. With the neck sawed off can be used for huckets, baskets, nests, water dishes for poultry, etc. Packet, 10 cents.

The Dishcloth (No. 196) The sponge-like interior is fine for dishcloths or to use in place of sponges. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Lettuce Seed For Home and Market Crops

Lettuce seed is one of our great specialties, and in addition to supplying over two hundred thousand family gardens each year we sell thousands of pounds of highest grade lettuce seed to shippers and market gardeners. Our four great market varieties, **BIG BOSTON**, **FLORIDA HEADER**, **DIXIE HARD HEAD** and **CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER**, have no equals. The high quality of **HASTINGS' Lettuce Seed** is known everywhere in the South where lettuce is grown, for purity, hardness of heads and slowness to run to seed. Our lettuce seed is all grown in California by the most careful lettuce seed grower in the world, and the growing crops are personally inspected by our Mr. Hastings or Mr. Freeborn so as to insure the quality being kept up to the **HASTINGS** standard. Do you know of any seed firm where the head of the house, or even an employee, will travel over 6,000 miles each year to see that every possible care is taken to have the lettuce seed just right?



One End of a Field of **BIG BOSTON** Lettuce Ready for Shipment—Note the Regularity of Growth—Right Seed Does It

BIG BOSTON (No. 210) The illustration shows a field of lettuce from our **Big Boston Seed**. It is perfection in that variety, and you cannot buy any **Big Boston Lettuce** at any price that is superior to our strain. The heads of this strain are so firm and solid that almost every head has to be cut open before the seed stalks can grow. It is a standard market garden and shipping variety, being grown almost exclusively in many sections for shipment and for market. Extra large, round, firm heading variety, and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is grown for us by a lettuce seed specialist whom we consider the best in the world. Our seed of **Big Boston** is the surest and hardest heading stock that you can obtain. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. 5-pound lots or over, \$1.00 per lb., not prepaid.

HASTINGS' DRUMHEAD One of our earliest introductions, and no variety that we have ever carried has had a steadier sale. It is not a shipping variety, but belongs to the crisp-leaved class. Superb for home gardens and nearby markets. When properly grown it reaches large size. One gardener near Gainesville, Florida, produced a single head weighing nearly 4 pounds. It is always large, with outer leaves a clear, light green color, inside of the head almost pure white. Leaves are large, extra crisp and tender and entirely free from all bitter taste. Fine for spring planting in all parts of the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

HASTINGS' ICEBERG LETTUCE (No. 216)

A beautiful as well as useful variety. Exceedingly crisp and tender, growing a long time before running to seed. Known as a "crisp-leaved" hard-header. Splendid for either open ground planting or for forcing under glass. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly folded and blanched to a beautiful white. Outer leaves crinkled and light green, growing closely up around the head. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce



Hastings' Florida Header—A Superb Shipper

May King (No. 225) Butter-headed cabbage type; medium small, light green, tinged very slightly at edges with brown. Early and especially suitable for all outdoor culture in the South, heads attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts in open ground. Also extensively used for forcing, forming very firm heads of medium size and excellent quality in the shortest time. May King is a very compact grower and is very desirable for home garden use as well as for marketing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.



California Cream Butter or Royal Cabbage Lettuce

Hastings' Florida Header (No. 215)

Florida Header is one of our favorites that has stood the test of time. We have sold it for 22 years, and it is recognized as one of the leading varieties for either market or home use. No better variety exists for anyone who wants large solid heads; heads quickly, yet is slow to run to seed. Very resistant to both heat and cold, passing through severe freezes practically unharmed. Crisp and tender, and its fine appearance adds greatly to its selling qualities. In field tests it held up and is slower than any other variety except Dixie Hard Head to run to seed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Five-pound lots or over, \$1.00 per pound, not prepaid.

Hastings' Superba

The biggest lettuce of all, a most beautiful solid, extra large heading variety, especially resistant to heat. Outside leaves light green, becoming more and more yellow towards the center. Especially desirable for home gardens and nearby markets, but not for shipment. For crispness, tenderness and freedom from bitterness it is unexcelled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce

(No. 221) It is such a hard header that it is very difficult to get it to produce seed. Each year we are more and more impressed with its great value, both for the home and market gardener.

In general character of growth and appearance it is much like the California Cream Butter, but is a much harder header, presents better appearance in market, and is slower than any other variety to run to seed. Heads large and solid. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid. 5 lbs., not prepaid, \$9.00.



New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce

California Cream Butter (No. 220)

Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain, grown on the California seed farm that is noted for the production of high quality seed of this variety. You will be delighted with this sweet, juicy lettuce. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Well Known Varieties of Lettuce

Grand Rapids (No. 214), Improved Hanson (No. 222), Prize Head (No. 219), B. Seeded Simpson (No. 223), All-Year-Round (No. 224). Each, packet, 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; postpaid. Brown Dutch (No. 213), bronze leaf: Packet, 5c; oz., 15c.

White Paris Cos

This is true Romaine, the Celery Lettuce. Crisp, tender leaves and delicate flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

HASTINGS' EDEN GEM CANTALoupES

Plant these in your Garden They Resist Insect Attacks

Rockyford, Colorado, and its surrounding country has a world-wide fame as a producer of the finest cantaloupes. Our personal experience and investigation on the ground leads us to believe that the fame of Rockyford is fully deserved and that of all the varieties grown there our Eden Gem Cantaloupe leads them all.

Our Mr. Hastings went to Rockyford several years ago and made a thorough investigation of all the varieties and the Rockyford growers. He selected the Eden Gem as the best type of cantaloupe. He arranged for special acreage of Eden Gem to be grown exclusively for us and this has continued ever since.

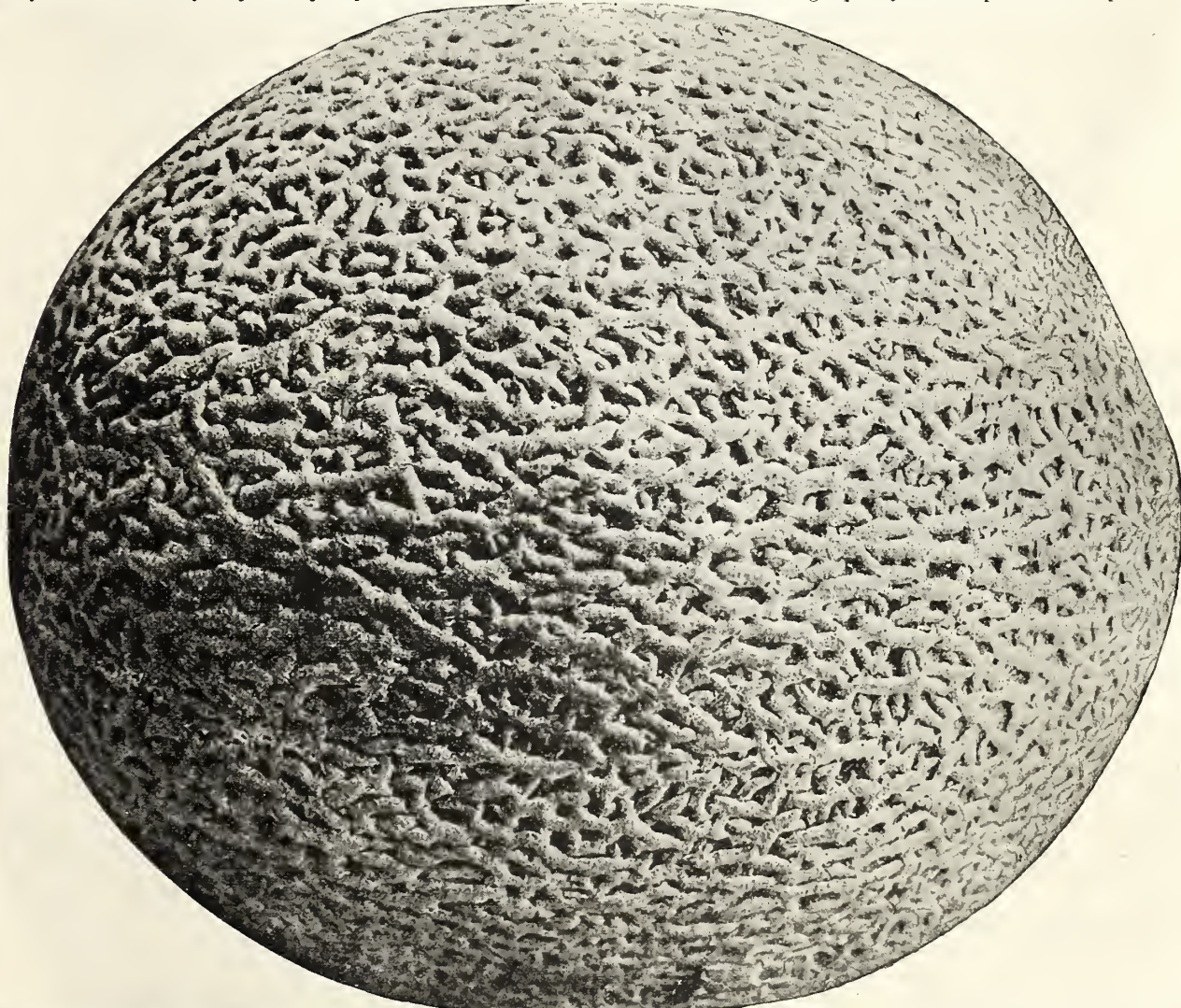
We have absolutely no connection with any other seed house or any other seed grower on our own acreage. It's entirely an exclusive acreage for H. G. Hastings Co.

About the time the crop matures our representative goes to Rockyford and carefully inspects the crop and the cantaloupes as

gathered. Our representative sees every melon cut and no melon is allowed to be cut that does not come up to the Hastings standard of quality. Our representative is on the ground and stays there until all the seed is washed, dried, sacked and on the cars headed for Atlanta.

Eden Gem is a sure money-maker for the cantaloupe grower for shipment. For the home gardener or the grower for nearby markets it is unexcelled in appearance and eating quality. Eden Gem has a vigor of growth that keeps the vines green from two to three weeks longer than any other variety. It is most resistant to "rust" and other plant diseases, while the density of its perfect netting makes it especially resistant to insect attacks.

It costs more than double to produce seed quality like our Eden Gem, but it's money well spent by the cantaloupe grower that wants to be sure of high quality cantaloupes in his crop.

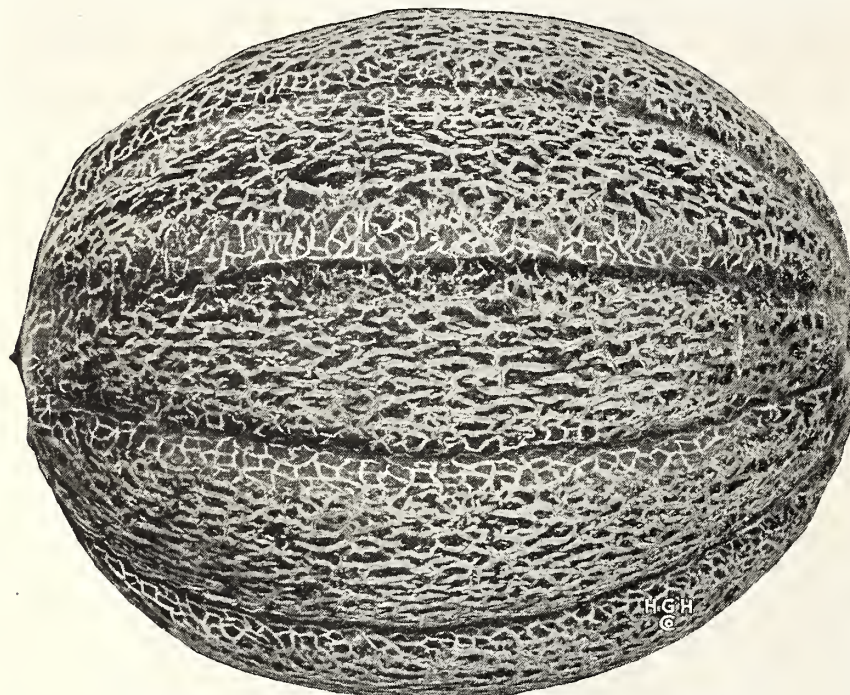


Hastings' Eden Gem Cantaloupe (No. 231)

The illustration above shows the average size and perfect netting of our Eden Gem Cantaloupe (green fleshed), the real true money-making variety for the shipper and market gardener as well as the most satisfactory of all for home use. It gives perfect satisfaction to all who grow it. Its dense netting helps greatly in resistance to insect attacks. You will make no mistake planting Eden Gem in the South. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75; postpaid. Ten pounds or over, not prepaid, \$1.50 per pound.

Hastings' Salmon Flesh Eden Gem (No. 243)

Also known as Pollock No. 25 and Hastings' Pink Meat. Since our introduction of Eden Gem there has been a big demand for the same type of melon with pink or salmon flesh. Our Salmon Flesh Eden Gem is the same hardy, prolific, finely netted fruit as the Eden Gem and 90% are with pink meat—the finest pink meat melon on the market for home use or market. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; postpaid. Ten pounds or over, not prepaid, \$1.50 per pound.



Burrell Gem Cantaloupe (Formerly Called Pink Meated Rockyford)

ROCKYFORD - -(Original Strain) (No. 237)

A popular early variety of cantaloupes adapted to the entire South for market and home use. True type of the original Rockyford as shown by the illustration and if you are only growing for home use or nearby markets you will find this a satisfactory variety. For the shipper where standard size and heaviest netting are all important we do not recommend this variety as it is far inferior to the Eden Gem, shown on the preceding page. The Rockyford is regularly ribbed, well netted, good size, has thick green flesh of delicious flavor. Our seed is from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes and is not the seed from the tail end of Southern and Colorado shipping crops such as is commonly sold. This "cull" seed is offered to us regularly every year at from 10 to 25 cents per pound and is sold to seedsmen and dealers every year who are thus able to make cut prices. If you are willing to plant "cull" seed kindly apply elsewhere for it. We do not buy it or have it for sale. The personal inspection work given our crops every year saves you from getting trash of that kind not only in Rockyford cantaloupes, but hundreds of other items found in this catalog. Genuine Rockyford cantaloupe, original strain. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Ten pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

Early Hackensack (No. 230)

One of the best for home use and nearby markets, but too large for shipping. Good size, 3 to 5 pounds, quality extra fine, meat thick with rich, spicy flavor. Skin densely netted. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Early Netted Gem (No. 236)

Globe shaped, otherwise like Rockyford in every respect. These uniformly shaped and sized, regularly ribbed melons have been favorites for a long time and are often seen in the markets. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

CANTALOUPE

BURRELL GEM (No. 241)

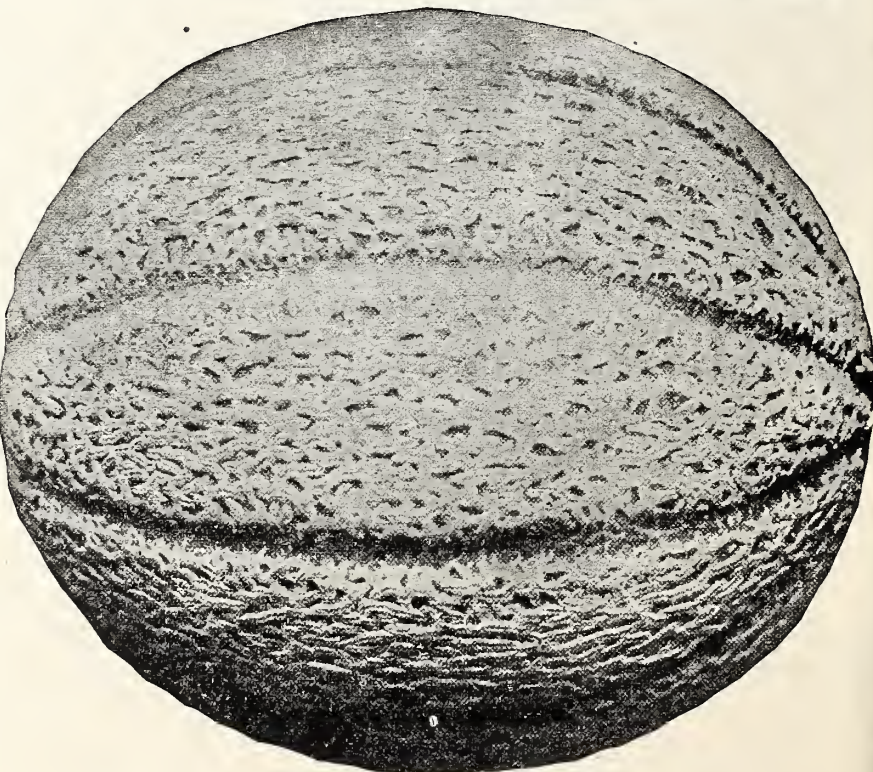
Formerly called Pink Meated Rockyford. This is a good variety either for shipping or home use. While meat or flesh is known as "pink meated" in color it is really an orange yellow. These melons are heavy in weight, owing to the thick meat, which is firm and solid, more so than other varieties, and has become quite a favorite with many as a shipper. Netting is rather coarse and prominent as compared with other Rockyford strains. It is an all right melon either for shipment or home use, and is growing in popularity every season. Seed cavity is exceedingly small with thick, firm flesh or meat of the very best flavor. The only objection to this variety is a tendency to split at blossom end in rainy weather. Genuine Rockyford Colorado grown seed. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75; postpaid. Ten pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.50 per pound.

Banana Cantaloupe (No. 233)

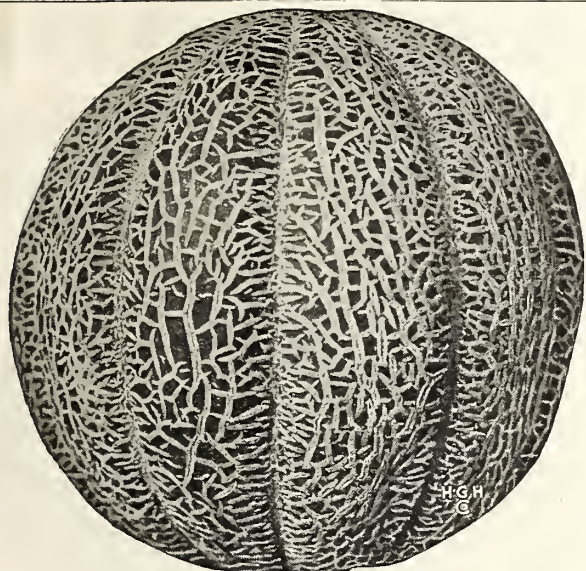
We have a good supply of this splendid variety with its banana-like flavor and shape. Melons grow 18 to 30 inches long and 2 to 5 inches in diameter; stand summer sun as no other cantaloupe and will continue to bear until late in the season. It should be in every home garden in the South for late use. This sort is not a mere curiosity but will command extra prices on the market, 30 cents to \$1.00 sometimes being paid for a single specimen. The thick, rich flesh is orange in color with delightfully sweet flavor. The real garden sort and not the coarse, tasteless kind often sold. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.

Montreal Market (No. 240)

One of the largest, finest flavored and spiciest of cantaloupes. Requires more careful cultivation than most varieties, but its superior quality and flavor make it well worth the extra trouble. The melons frequently weigh 8 to 10 pounds each. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



Genuine Rockyford Cantaloupe—The Original Strain



Nixon—the Real Georgia Cantaloupe

NIXON, A GEORGIA CANTALOUPE

(No. 242) This is a real Georgia cantaloupe with a great reputation in Eastern Georgia, where it has been known locally for many years. In size it is large to extra large and with a delicious flavor. Single specimens weighing 12 to 15 pounds are nothing unusual. In flavor and quality it is a superb variety and it is sun and insect proof to a marked degree. For home use and nearby markets for medium and late maturity it has no equal, and if you want a genuine Southern cantaloupe that far excels all others in quality and as a late crop plant Nixon. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.

Ponce de Leon Second early large size melon for home gardens. The (No. 238) nearest thing to the old-fashioned muskmelon that you can get. Flesh is thick, light green, and of most delicious flavor, regularly ribbed and well netted. Skin green, but turns to a beautiful golden yellow when ripe. Packet, 5c; oz., 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

HONEY DEW MELON

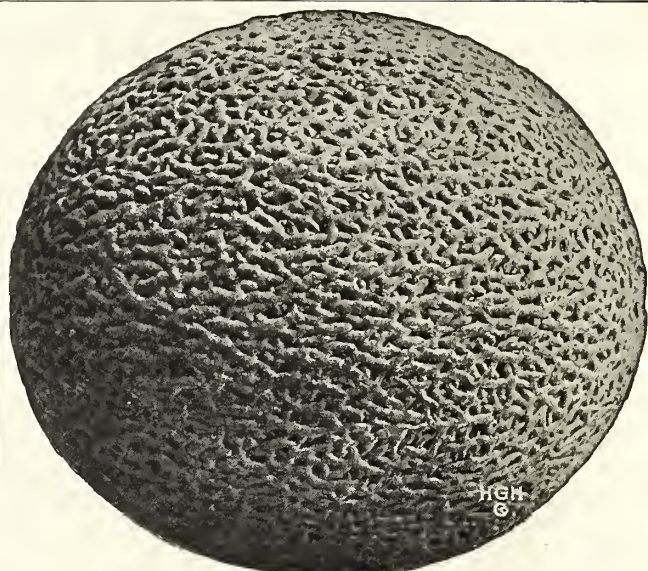
(No. 244) Introduced to the South by us as a novelty three years ago, "Honey Dew" made good from the start. There was a little doubt in our minds as to what this melon, being a native of an arid country and always grown under irrigation would do under rainfall conditions. All over the South it has done fine and proved to be as easily grown as ordinary bush squashes.

While very much of the type of the Casaba melons of the Pacific Coast its delicious honey-like flavor when fully ripe has made it a favorite with all who have tasted it. The melons are of good size, weighing 6 to 8 pounds each; smooth light cream colored skin with thick, very rich, sweet spicy flavored flesh of light green color. Rind is thin but tough and so close in texture that the rich flesh is practically sealed up and will keep in fine condition for weeks after being ripe.

Good sized "Honey Dews" have regularly sold on the Atlanta market from 50 cents to \$1.00 each. As one enthusiast said: "It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of morning dew."

It's seldom the case that the most delicious melons that could possibly grace a millionaire's table is at the disposal of the humblest, but it is certainly the case with "Honey Dew" on any reasonably good garden soil. Many growing it for the first time condemn it because they will not let it get ripe enough before eating. Let them go until you think they are ripe, then let them go several days longer, pull and let stand until the blossom end shows some softness.

Many have asked how to tell when ripe. One of the successful Florida growers wrote us that the time to pick for full flavor was when brown lines began to show running from the stem outwards and skin began to show brown specks on the surface. Genuine Honey Dew Seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.75; postpaid.



Texas Cannonball—A Real Insect-proof and Sun-proof Cantaloupe

Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe (No. 232)

We have sold this splendid cantaloupe of Texas origin, as shown by illustration from a photograph above, for many years. It is very desirable for home use and nearby markets in all parts of the South. Medium in maturity and size and of round shape. In flavor it is first-class, and its dense netting makes it almost sun and insect proof, this being an immense advantage where insects are troublesome and melons liable to sunscald. It is almost all meat, seed cavity small. Very prolific and hardy, producing an abundance of fine nut-like flavored, sound-fleshed melons that taste simply delicious. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; postpaid.



The New and Wonderfully Popular Honey Dew Melon

HASTINGS' WATERMELON SEED

Is Strictly Southern Grown and Saved from Crops Grown Exclusively for Seed. All Seed Taken from Selected Melons only. No Melons Sold or Shipped from Our Crops. Hastings' Melon Seed Will More Than Satisfy You



A Good, Sweet, Juicy Old-Time Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon Grown From Hastings' Seed

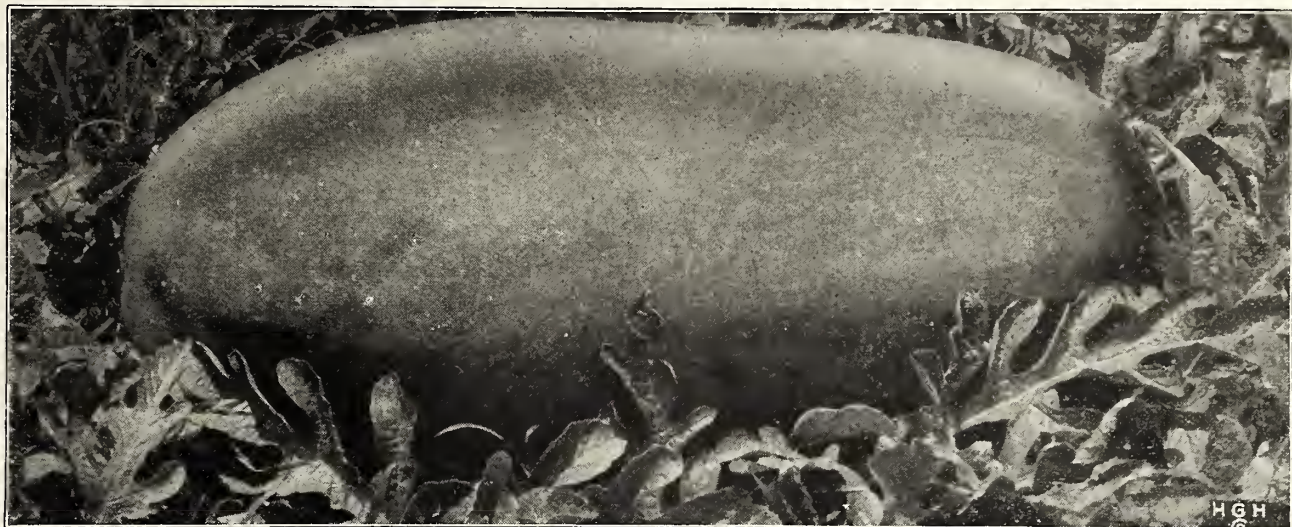
Hastings' Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon (No. 252) This melon made Georgia famous as the finest melon-growing State. In no place in the world are finer, sweeter melons grown than the Rattlesnake in certain Georgia localities, especially suited to it. No one has such pure seed of this famous variety as ourselves. It is simply perfection of the Rattlesnake strain. Every seed we offer is taken from melons weighing 30 pounds or more, and 60 to 75-pound Rattlesnake melons are nothing unusual in our seed crops. If you have been buying seed of the Georgia Rattlesnake, as commonly sold, you do not know how good a Rattlesnake melon can be. Melons grown from our seed of this are so fine that they cannot fail to give you satisfaction. We consider Augusta Rattlesnake the best second early melon there is. Plant, at least, a few of them this year. Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.



KLECKLEY SWEET (No. 253)--THE GREAT BIG, SWEET JUICY WATERMELON

Just look at the color illustration on the back cover. It's true to life and if you can look at it without its making your mouth water, there's something wrong. No other melon has ever attained such general popularity for home use and nearby markets as our Kleckley Sweet shown above. It's a perfect melon for that purpose. Its eating qualities leave absolutely nothing to be desired. Vines strong and vigorous; melons medium to large in size; oblong, 18 to 24 inches in length, 10 to 12 inches through. Skin a very rich dark green color; flesh extra sweet and of brightest rich scarlet, ripening right up to the thin rind. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound \$1.25; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

FINEST ALL-PURPOSE MELON IN THE WORLD



THE "WATSON" OR "TOM WATSON" WATERMELON (No. 258)

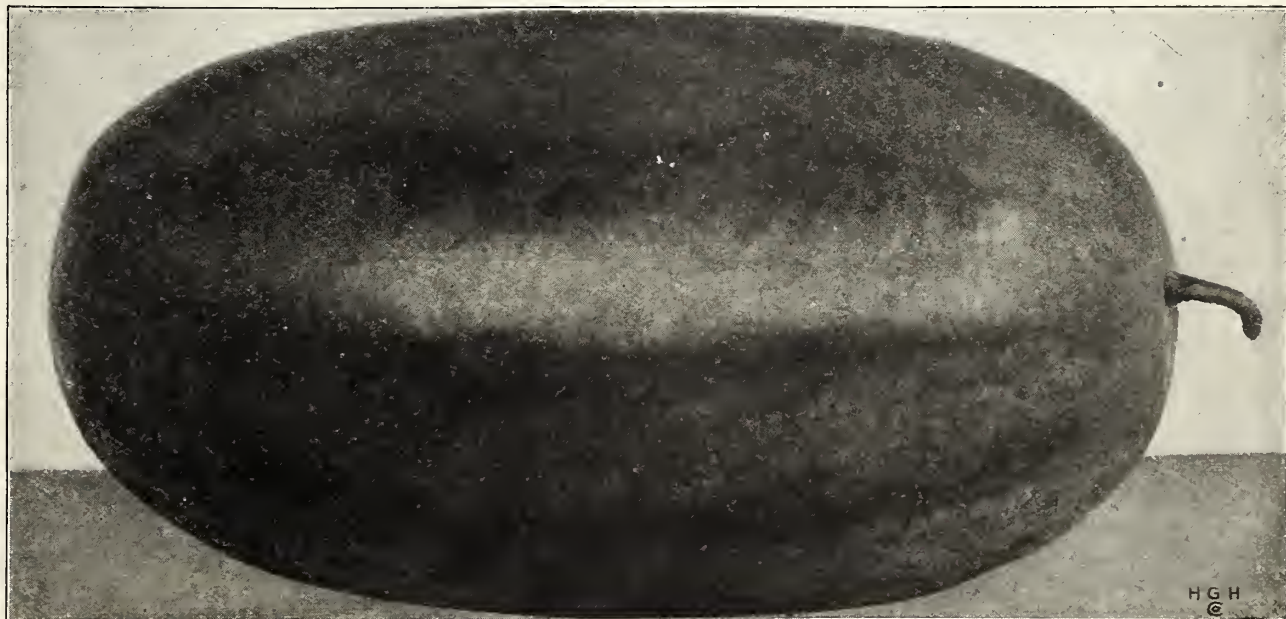
Seed grown from the original stock, which we have kept pure, and not the "run-out" seed now generally sold.

(From Photograph of Average Size Seed Crop Melon in Hastings' Seed Crop)

The Watson has rightfully been the most largely planted melon in the South for shipping purposes. It's a splendid melon for shipping, for nearby markets and for home use. It comes as near being a combination all purpose melon as we have ever seen.

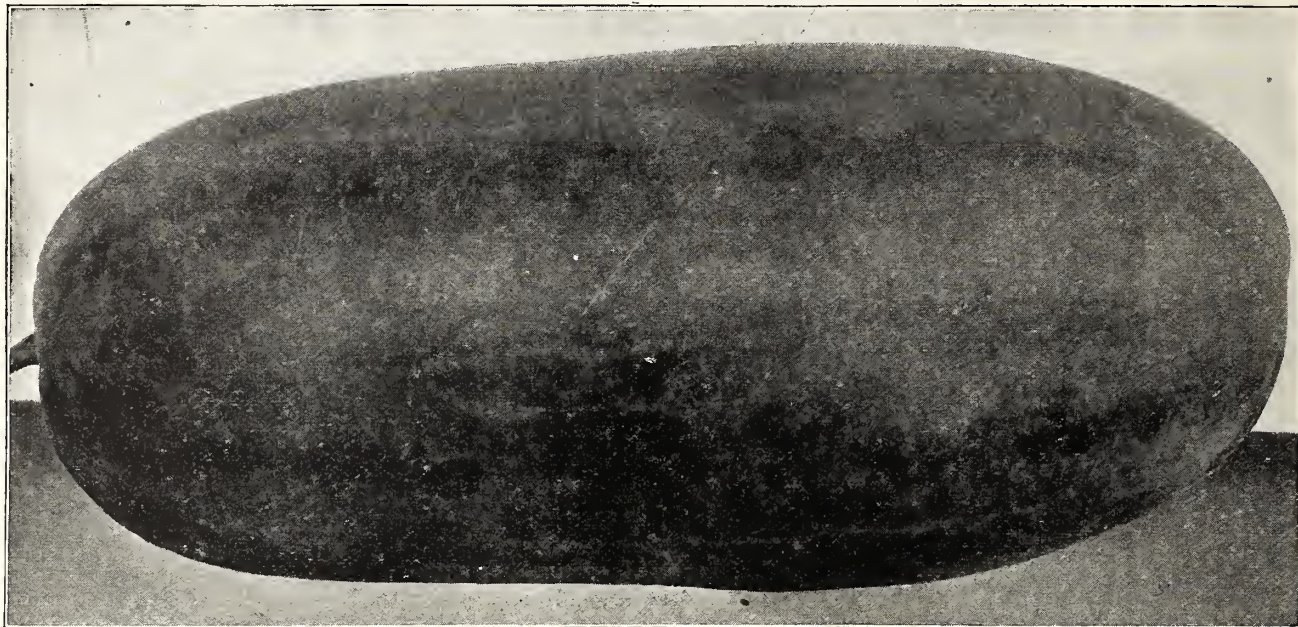
There has been much complaint about the Watson "running out" and this is absolutely true of a large part of the Watson seed on the market. It is seed saved from the tail end of the shipping crop, seed from malformed, rotten-ended runts and culls. You can't afford to plant such seeds.

In eating quality the Watson is away above the average and its tough, medium thick rind makes it ship equal to the old shipping sorts. Its dark green color and generally handsome appearance makes it a seller at top of the market prices. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.



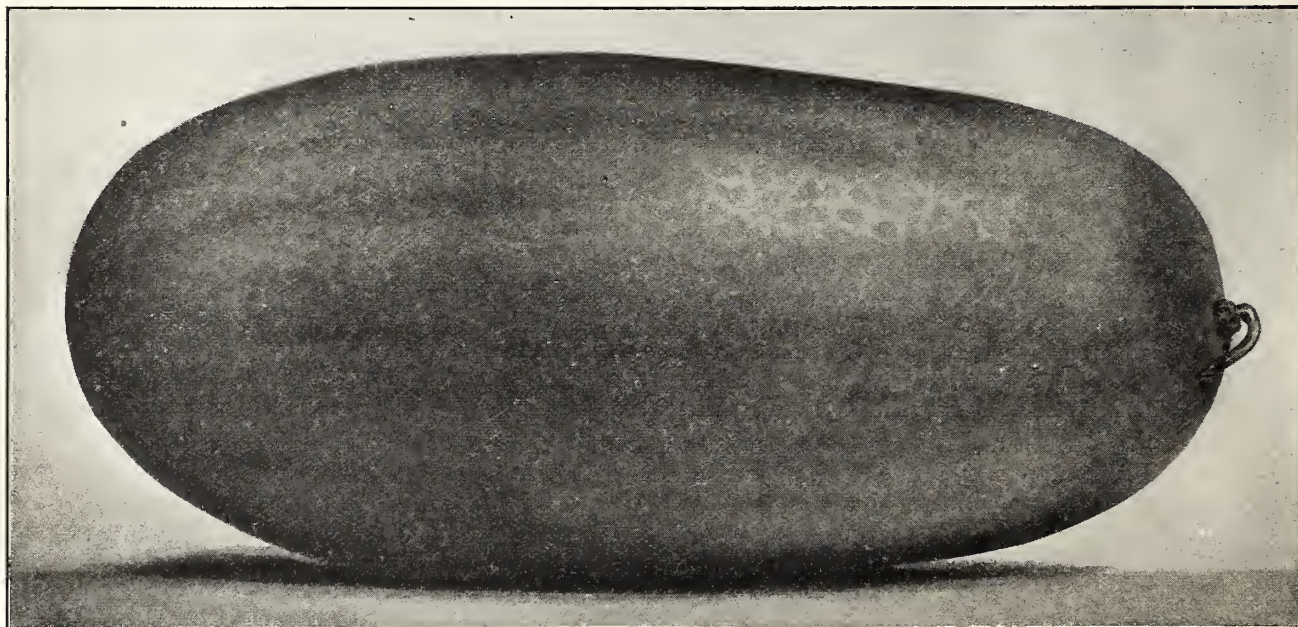
Alabama Sweet, the Great Southwestern Melon (No. 264)

We have the genuine strain grown almost exclusively in Texas and in the Southwest both for home use and shipment. Our illustration is from a photograph of one of our Alabama Sweets in our seed crop. A splendid combination melon for shipping, market or home use. In general appearance much like Florida Favorite, but averages much larger and has slightly darker markings. Sells on sight in either Southern or Northern markets. Early, bright scarlet flesh, fine grain, solid, sweet and free from stringiness. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75c per pound.



Halbert Honey--Sweetest of All Watermelons (No. 255)

For a long time we have all accepted Kleckley Sweet as the sweetest melon grown, but, as most all records are broken, in Halbert Honey has been produced a sweeter melon and one without strings in the flesh. No stringy pulp is left even after the largest bite of "heart." This melon has been put through our tests and has been found a mighty good melon for home and nearby market use. It is the sweetest of all melons, and its delicious crimson red flesh extends nearly to the skin, the rind being very thin and brittle. It is more evenly shaped than Kleckley Sweet, as shown in the above illustration from a photograph, and the dark green skin makes it a very attractive melon. It is early, prolific and grows to rather large size. For the finest eating melon plant Halbert Honey. You will have the finest eating melons you have ever tasted and any surplus can be readily sold on local markets. The rind is not tough or thick enough for long distance shipping. Just grow them for all you can eat and sell locally. They are par-excellence, barring none. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



Superb New "Irish Grey" Watermelon, a Melon You Will Like

New Watermelon "Irish Grey" (No. 256)

New and good watermelons don't come often but this new South Georgia variety offered for the first time is one that will attain great popularity on its merit. It's a combination melon equally good for shipping or home use, being equal to or better than the Watson in that respect. It's sweet, the flesh is red, crisp and free from stringiness and in color of rind a mottled greenish grey, entirely distinct. Rind is thin but very tough. Shipments made last summer went through perfectly. Vines very vigorous, healthy and hold up and produce fine melons late into summer when other sorts die out. Plant Irish Grey for home or market use and you will be pleased. It's fine. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10-pound lots or over, at \$1.25 per pound.

HASTINGS' WATERMELON COLLECTIONS

HASTINGS' HOME GARDEN COLLECTION

SEVEN PACKETS 25 CENTS, POSTPAID — One full-sized packet each of Augusta Rattlesnake, Watson, Alabama Sweet, Florida Favorite, Hastings' Tinker, The Jones, and Kleckley, all exceptionally fine varieties for home use. This collection will furnish any ordinary family a plenty of first-class melons all season.

HASTINGS' 4-OUNCE MELON COLLECTION

FOUR OUNCES POSTPAID, 35 CENTS—Some prefer fewer varieties but more of each kind. For 35 cents we will send you, postpaid, one ounce each of Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker, and Kleckley Sweet, and one packet of Eden Gem Cantaloupe. See page 25.

HASTINGS' ONE-ACRE MELON COLLECTION

LOTS OF OUR FRIENDS like to plant about an acre of assorted varieties. A little over a pound of seed will plant an acre nicely. For \$1.25 we will send you, postpaid, ¼ pound each of Kleckley Sweet, Augusta Rattlesnake, Philip Jones, Alabama Sweet, and Watson. You couldn't get a finer assortment if you tried. Send us \$1.25 and have the best acre of melons in your section.



Hastings' Selected Florida Favorite Watermelon (The Very Best) No. 259

Our special selection and growth of Florida Favorite has given us an unsurpassed extra early, good quality, medium-sized melon, just the right kind for home use and nearby markets. It's a large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green, very early, and prolific. Kind of medium thickness, rather tough, making it a fairly good shipper. Flesh red, very crisp, tender and juicy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; 1b., \$1.00; postpaid. In lots of 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 80c per pound.

Hastings' Tinker (No. 265) A perfectly distinct medium-size melon for home use or nearby market only. The rind is very brittle and will not stand handling or hauling long distances over rough roads. A white seeded, red fleshed melon with a distinct extra sweet, honey-like flavor that we have never tasted in any other melon. For any one who likes an extra sweet, fine grained watermelon for home use only, Tinker should be planted as one of the varieties. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Citron, Green Giant (Fla. Stock Melon)

(No. 268) This is the melon for sweet pickles. Any surplus can be fed to hogs and cattle, but do not plant close to watermelons for they will cross and ruin the watermelons. Plant

some citrons this year for the finest sweet pickles you ever tasted. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Jones or Philip Jones

This big melon, originating in Burke County, Georgia, is **(No. 260)** known under both names. It is not that old variety, Duke Jones. The shape is almost round and has the peculiarity of almost always lying on the blossom end while growing. The size of this melon is large to extra large, often weighing 70 to 80 pounds, and has mighty good eating qualities. Politicians often carry seed of this variety to give the farmers when they visit the farming sections because it makes such large melons of good eating quality. Perhaps someone will leave you a packet, but you can be more sure of getting seed by sending us your order. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Pure Melon Seed

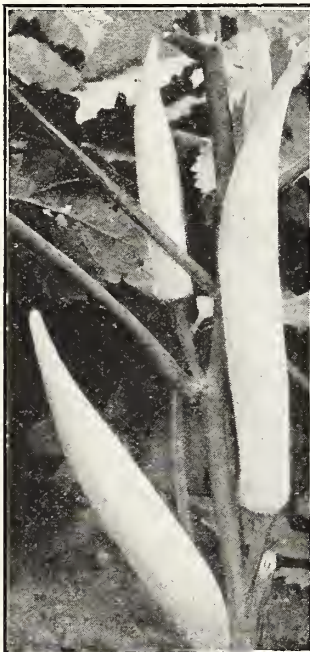
"From Watson melon seed bought of you we planted 40 acres; over 17,000 hills, two plants to the hill. Out of all these there were only two plants of other varieties. We are satisfied.

—Diaz Farms, Escambia Co., Florida.



Hastings' True Stock of Chinese Mustard

White Mustard (No. 279) This is the variety the seeds of which are used in picnicking for family use, and the seeds when ground up, compose what is known as "mustard" in the stores. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.



White Velvet Okra

5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75c; prepaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00.

LEEKs

The leek is a very hardy onion-like plant that does not make a bulb. It has a long, well-thickened neck somewhat resembling the growth of young onions in spring but much longer and thicker. The leek thrives under same general conditions as onions and should be cultivated in the same general manner except that when the plants begin to get some size the earth should gradually be drawn up around the neck so as to blanch the stems or necks white and increase the tenderness and fine flavor. Sow seed as early in spring as ground can be worked.

Large Carenten Leek (No. 203) Grows to large size, the stems being proportionately large and thick. In rich soil, well earthed up, the edible portion is from 6 to 8 inches long by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

PLANT A BIG HOME GARDEN IN 1920

Money-saving and health-saving are both worth while and the right kind of a good home garden with a dozen or more kinds of vegetables in it is both a money and health saver. Give the 1920 garden a square deal and see what it will do for you in both money and health saving.

You will find the home garden the most valuable land on your place.

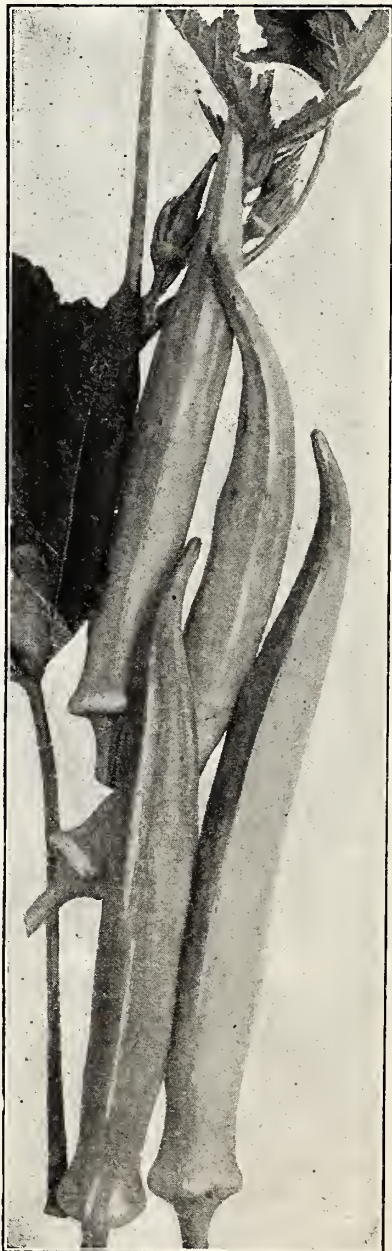
MUSTARD FOR SPRING SALAD

Culture Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 14 to 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves are large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow from January to April. Use one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row.

Giant Southern Curled Mustard (No. 278) No spring garden is complete without a patch of mustard for early salad. Our Giant Southern Curled is the very best of the finely curled leaf strains, really beautiful enough to grace a flower garden. It is slightly pungent, crisp and tender and can be eaten like lettuce or boiled for "greens." The Hastings' strain of Southern Curled is the same as offered by one or more leading northern houses as "Ostrich Plume." If you like mustard for either spring or fall planting you will be pleased with this variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Chinese Mustard (No. 277) An entirely distinct, yet thoroughly good variety of mustard of which we have sold thousands of pounds during recent years. It is of much larger growth than the

Curled, about the same quality for salads or boiling and remains in condition for use a long time. The quick almost rank growth of the Chinese, insures tenderness, mildness and freedom from bitter flavor. The engraving on the left from a photograph shows the general appearance of the leaves. Packet, 5 cents; oz., 10 cents; ¼ lb., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.



Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod Okra

GEORGIA GROWN OKRA

Okra is a close relative of the cotton plant and grows splendidly anywhere and everywhere in the Cotton Belt. After considerable experimenting we found a place up near the northern line of possible cotton production in Georgia that develops okra and okra seed to perfection and at the same time insures an earliness of maturity not found in okra seed grown further south. Every pound of okra seed sold by us is produced in this north Georgia locality.

Okra or gumbo is a most healthful vegetable and ought to be plentiful in every Southern garden. In our seed growing work here in Georgia we have developed two splendid strains of the White Velvet and Perkins' Mammoth, both being far superior to what is offered under these names by other houses, and we are sure that seed of either of these two varieties will please you. Plant one ounce of seed to 50 feet of row; about 8 pounds per acre.

Hastings' White Velvet A standard variety throughout the South

Okra (No. 305) for home use and local shipment, ready to use in 55 to 60 days. We have a specially fine, early, very round, smooth-podded strain of medium size, the pods being almost altogether free from ridges and is not prickly to the touch. This strain of the White Velvet we find to be the very best of all the White varieties. See illustration just to the left. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid. Ten lbs., not prepaid, \$5.00.

Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded Okra (No. 306) This distinct green-podded okra is by far the best variety for market and shipping purposes, ready to use in 50 to 55 days and being used by many Southern truckers exclusively for this purpose. The original strain as originally introduced has been greatly improved by us, and its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods starting to shoot out within 3 or 4 inches from the bottom of the stalk and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head (5 to 6 feet). Pods of an intensely dark green color, of unusual length, frequently 9 to 10 inches long. Pods are very slim and do not harden up as is usually the case with other varieties. Packet,

ONIONS

CULTURE For home use onion seed or sets should be planted in any good garden soil just as early as the ground can be worked to advantage in the spring. Ground should be thoroughly broken, well fertilized or manured and then worked down very fine, all trash, clods or grass roots being removed. The use of sets is absolutely unnecessary except as a matter of earliness. Where well shaped, long keeping, marketable onions are desired plant the seed instead of sets, as the seed makes much better onions in every respect. Sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; four or five pounds per acre. Sets vary considerably in size, but the average will run about one pound of sets to 100 feet of row. Onions from seed will mature in 100 to 140 days, according to variety; from sets in from 80 to 100 days.

Cover seed in clay or heavy soils about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; in sandy soils $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. If weather and soil is dry firm the soil after planting; heavy or clay soils should not be firmed when wet. As soon as seed is well up begin a light surface cultivation and keep this up every week or ten days. Never let grass and weeds get a start, for young onion plants choked with weeds or grass die down in the "set" size and will have to be held over until the following fall. Cultivation (always shallow) should be kept up until bulbs are well formed and matured as indicated by the drying down or dropping over of the tops. When matured dig or plow up and store in a dry place, leaving tops on until you are ready to use or market them.

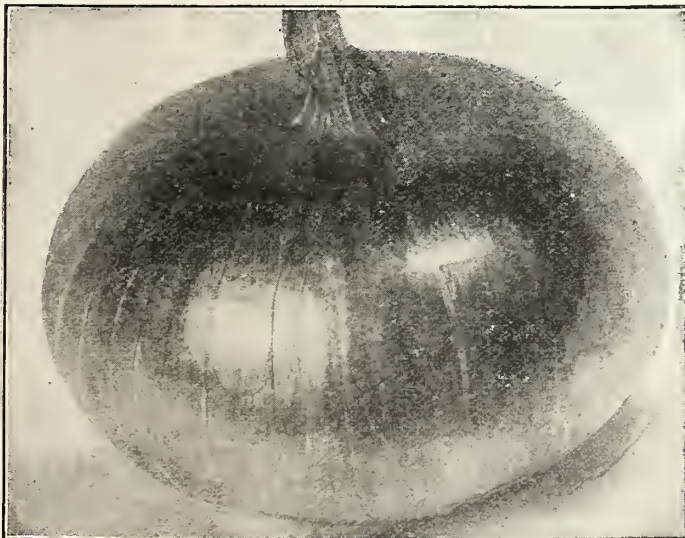
Note In recommending varieties of onions to you we suggest for earliest use any of the Bermuda varieties, White or Yellow, Crystal Wax and Red Bermuda. For medium maturity Prizetaker or any of the Hastings' Globe varieties; for late maturity and extra long keeping qualities Australian Brown.

Hastings' Prizetaker Our Prizetaker onion is of the very best American growth, far superior to all imported seed and 'way ahead of the Prizetaker onion offered by most American houses. It has been most successfully grown in all parts of the Central South from both spring and fall sowings. Our illustration, reproduced from a photograph, shows the shape of this variety perfectly. It is very large, frequently measuring 12 to 18 inches in circumference, and fine bulbs have been raised weighing from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds each. During the last four years we have seen some splendid market crops of Prizetakers raised even under very unfavorable conditions, not only in Georgia but in practically every one of the Southern States, showing Prizetaker to be well adapted to our entire section. Our Mr. Hastings has been in all of the noted onion-growing sections of this country—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California—and he has never seen any Prizetaker onion superior to the samples which were shipped us from these crops. Prizetaker is a light straw-colored onion with a pure white flesh, very fine grain with rather mild flavor, and will keep for any reasonable length of time. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

The onion is the most healthful vegetable on the list. The onion is recognized as a necessity in feeding armies. It's a promoter of health and good physical condition. A reasonable amount of onion eaten is worth more to you than a whole drug store full of patent medicines. You need onions the year round. Why not grow them in sufficient quantity in your own garden to have them at any time without buying Northern grown onions from your storekeeper most of the year. Onions grown direct from the black seed are good keepers for months.



Hastings' American Prizetaker Onion Grown Direct From Seed



Australian Brown—The Long-keeping Onion

Good Gardens Cut Store Bills

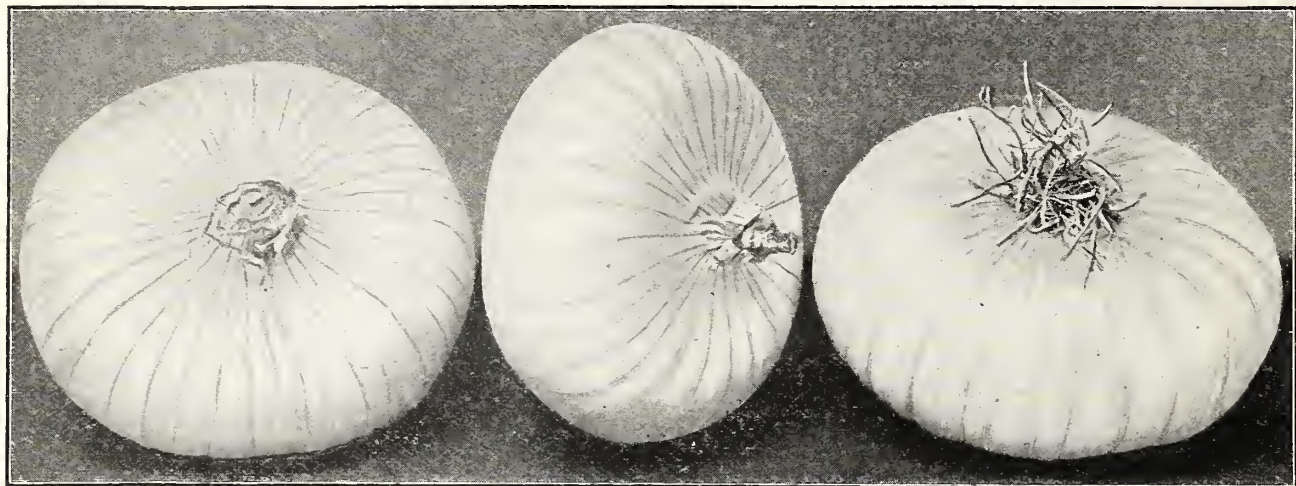
Australian Brown (No. 297) One objection a good many folks have to growing onions is the fear that they won't keep over into fall and winter. Australian Brown is the Answer to these doubters for this variety has been known to keep in perfect condition (except for a little shrinkage and loss of weight) for a solid year from the time it was pulled from the ground. For a late maturing, long keeping onion to last into and through winter if stored in a dry place, Australian Brown has no equal. If you plant the Bermuda, Prizetaker or the Hastings' Globe varieties and Australian Brown, you can count on a supply practically the year round. About a month later in maturing than the earlier sorts but of neat, round shape, very firm and solid in texture and the longest keeping onion known for warm climates. Of somewhat pungent flavor, skin an amber brown color although a little variable in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Extra Early Red (No. 286) Earlier than Red Wethersfield and somewhat smaller. Flat shaped, close grained, strong flavored, and a good keeper. A good early market sort. An old favorite variety. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers Very productive and a good standard variety for (No. 294) both home use and market. A fairly good keeper, solid, rather mild, earlier than the Hastings' Globe Onions. Skin of pale yellow color. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.

BERMUDA ONIONS

Plant For Earliest Mild-Flavored Onions



Hastings' Bermuda Onions—Earliest, Mildest Flavored—Most Attractive Onions in the World

Some 29 years ago this firm introduced the Bermuda Onion as a commercial crop to Florida. Later it was introduced by us to South Texas and still later to Southern California. It has made good to an extent that no other onion variety ever has. Each year millions of dollars worth of Bermuda Onions grown from fall planted seed are shipped to Northern markets from Texas, Florida, California and Gulf Coast sections. The supply of seed, which we always import, has not until recent years been sufficient to offer for spring planting in the Central South. The limited spring plantings made, however, for several years, proved beyond a shadow of a doubt the great value of the Bermuda varieties for spring plantings in the more northern sections of the South where it gets too cold for these varieties to live through the winter.

We recommend the Bermuda varieties to you unreservedly for earliness, good yields and mildness of flavor either young for pulling green or fully matured. They are so mild in flavor that many people eat them raw like an apple.

White or Yellow Bermuda Onion (No. 288) The most widely and largely planted of the Bermuda varieties. Before we introduced our Crystal Wax this was generally called White to distinguish it from the Bermuda Red, although it is a light yellow or straw color. Since the appearance of Crystal Wax on the markets the produce trade of the country began calling this variety "yellow" to distinguish it from the pure white Crystal Wax. This has led to some confusion as to the name and from now on we shall list it under the name of White or Yellow to avoid any misunderstanding. We make this explanation, for many who plant this variety for the first time expect it to be a pure white in color.

Our illustration above shows Bermuda White or Yellow as grown from October planted seed. Less than six months from seed sowing (and mostly slow growing winter months) to the fully matured onions. No onion grown compares with the Bermuda in mildness of flavor, and for this reason it is immensely popular with millions of people who dislike the strong flavor of most of the varieties. You will make no mistake in planting the Bermuda Onion this spring. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Red Bermuda Onion (No. 287) Our genuine Bermuda Red is the favorite everywhere in the South for home use and Southern markets. Identical in size, shape and mildness with our White Bermuda. The color is a pale, waxy red, and it is just the right variety in all sections where a red but mild onion is preferred. Large pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Giant White Tripoli (No. 290) Also known as El Paso, or Large Mexican. A large, flat, pure white, mild onion. Onions can be grown in one season from seed and on good ground will weigh over a pound. Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Hastings' Crystal Wax Bermuda (No. 289) The most attractive onion in the world. Our own introduction and one that we have been exceedingly proud of. It is an absolutely pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance that makes it sell on sight in the retail markets. In New York and other large markets our Crystal Wax sells at 25 to 50 cents per crate above the Bermuda White or Yellow. In Atlanta markets it has largely displaced all other onions during spring and early summer. Except in color it is identical with the Yellow Bermuda; has all its desirable qualities combined with much more handsome appearance. Seed of this is always in short supply, as it is a very light seeder. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Extra Early Barletta (No. 295) An extra early pickling onion. Pure white, growing about one inch in diameter and just the right size for pickling. Packets only, 10 cents each.

Hastings Silver Skin Onion (No. 300) White Portugal. A famous variety for raising sets because the little bulbs are so uniform. Also a splendid pickling onion with mild flavor and silvery white skin. It is flat on the bottom and thick towards the top, very firm and hard, and an excellent keeper. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.

Large Red Wethersfield (No. 285) One of the oldest varieties listed by American seedsmen and has retained its popularity wonderfully well through the years. It's easily grown to full maturity from the black seed and is a fairly good keeper into winter. Almost round, of large size and deep red color. In flavor decidedly pungent. Packet, 5 cents; ½ oz., 15 cents; oz., 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

ALL FOOD WILL BE HIGH THROUGHOUT 1920

As long as there is so much greater demand than there is a supply of food, as well as most all products, prices will stay high. Prices on a few items may come down a little but they will still be high in 1921 as well as in 1920. You won't need to pay high food prices with a full home garden.

HASTINGS' BIG FOUR ONIONS

FOUR LARGE PACKETS;
Three Globe and One Bermuda
White, 25 cents Postpaid.

For several years we have been selling thousands of our "Big Globe Onion Collection," and this year we have made that collection extremely attractive by offering a large packet of Hastings' Genuine Imported White Bermuda Onion Seeds with each collection at the same price. This will give you a fine chance to try the Bermuda in your garden, getting onions extra early. Just read the description and look at the illustration on the opposite page.

This splendid collection gives you a welcome variety and a selection that will last you practically the whole year. Bermuda White or Yellow comes in very early, with the sweetest and most tender of all onions; Hastings' White Globe and Hastings' Prizetaker are medium in maturing, of good size, and are well suited to the whole South except Florida and Southwest Texas, where they should be planted in the fall; and Australian Brown is late in maturing and will keep longer than any other onion. These four varieties are standard, well-known varieties and make this a very valuable and satisfactory collection. They can all be grown readily from seed and bring high prices in any market. Try them this spring.

Our illustrations give you a perfect idea of their handsome shape and appearance. You can't afford not to have one or more of them in your garden this year. We recommend them fully for every garden in all the Southern States except Florida. You will be more than pleased with them. One packet each of Hastings' White Globe, Prizetaker, Australian Brown and Bermuda White Onion Seed, postpaid, 25c.

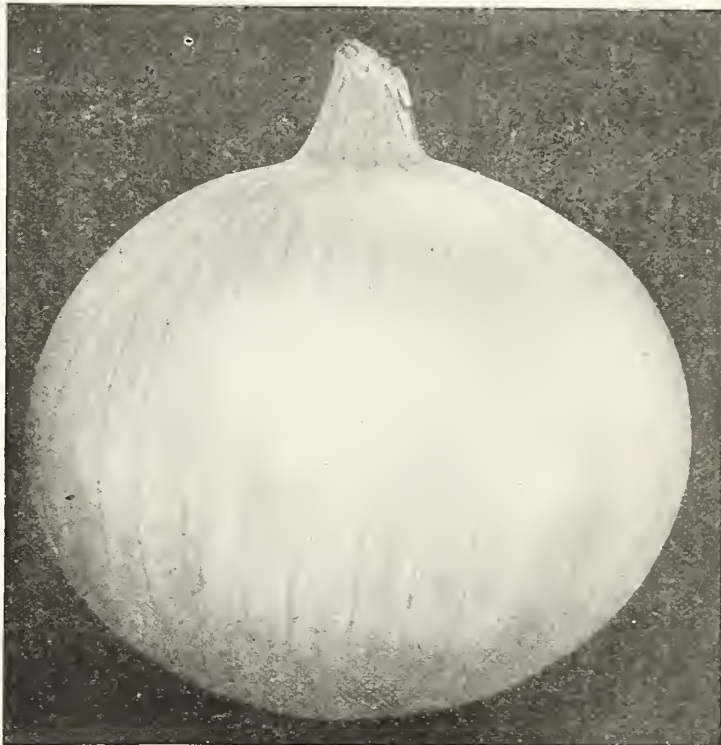
Hastings' White Globe (No. 292)

Superb, large, pure, waxy white globe-shaped onion. Flesh crisp, fine grained and of very mild flavor. This globe onion brings the highest price on the market. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00.

Hastings' Yellow Globe (No. 293)

Handsome pale-yellow globe onion, slightly larger than the White Globe. Of fine flavor, very mild, and a good keeper. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound \$3.50.

Hastings' Red Globe (No. 291) The handsomest and most richly colored of all red onions. A typical globe onion of great market value, nice appearance, mild flavor, fine quality and a good keeper. Packets only, 10 cents each.



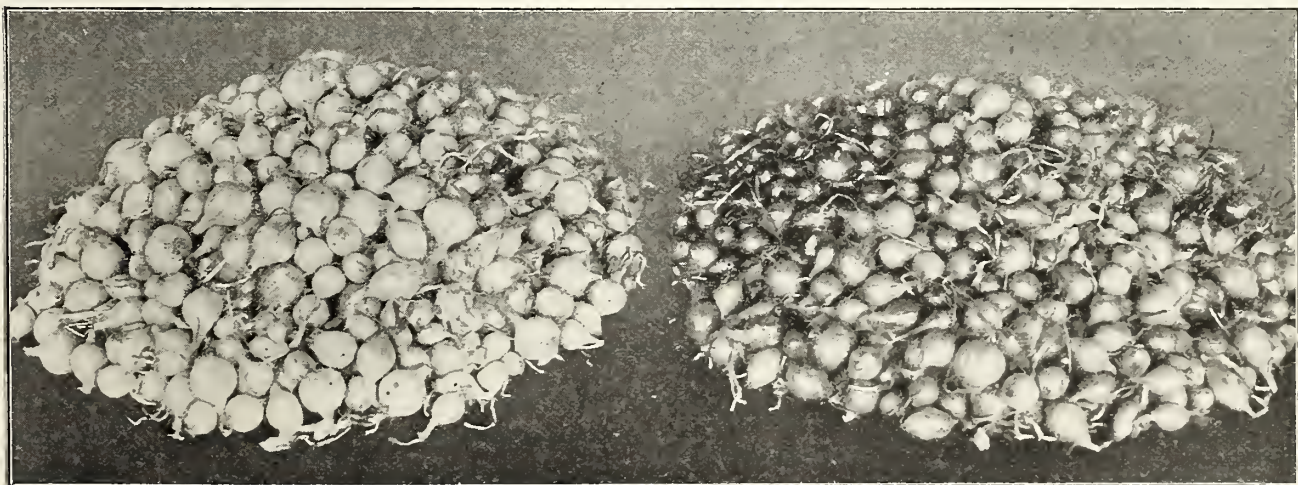
One of Hastings' Big Globe Onions Grown Direct From Seed

ONION SETS

Largely planted in home gardens for earliest onions to pull green. Many prefer these small tender green onions for eating raw. Owing to variations we sell onion sets by weight only, one pound during spring months usually equalling about one quart. Plant sets three inches apart in rows 12 to 15 inches apart.

Silver-Skin Sets Sets from White Portugal or Silver Skin seed. Make large silvery white onions of fine quality when mature. Plant a few for early green onions. Pound, postpaid, 40c. Write for prices larger quantities.

Yellow Danvers Sets Make medium sized, globe-shaped yellow onions of the sort described under "Yellow Globe Danvers." The standard yellow variety. Pound, postpaid, 40c. Write for prices larger quantities.



From a Photograph Showing Hastings' Screened and Well Cleaned Silver Skin and Yellow Danvers Onion Sets

Garden or English Peas for Planting in the South

Prices include Postage Prepaid on Packets, 1-2, 1 and 2-lb. packages. Larger quantities by Express or Freight at Purchaser's Expense.

Culture The small, extra early, round-seeded varieties, such as John L. and Alaska, can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude (Atlanta) begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of ten days or two weeks until about March 15th; after that date it is advisable to sow only the taller-growing varieties with wrinkled seed, varieties like Surprise, Bliss Everbearing, coming into this class. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted until the ground begins to warm up. Wrinkled peas rot without germinating in cold ground. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra earlies should be sown in drills thickly; one quart of seed to each 100 feet of row and covered about 2 inches. As soon as the weather warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be worked up around the stems. Be sure to make succession sowings every two weeks to keep up your supply until the long bearing varieties come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms up, usually in the month of March in the latitude of Atlanta. Many people do not plant these taller-growing varieties on account of the trouble of "staking" or "brushing." Varieties like Bliss Everbearing, Home Delight, etc., can be planted in double rows about 6 inches apart and run together, leaving 2 feet between the double rows. Being

stiff in their character of growth they largely support each other. Keep working the soil up around the stems and all varieties will stay in bearing longer. All homes should have more peas.

Hastings' John L. (No. 316)--- Earliest Extra Early

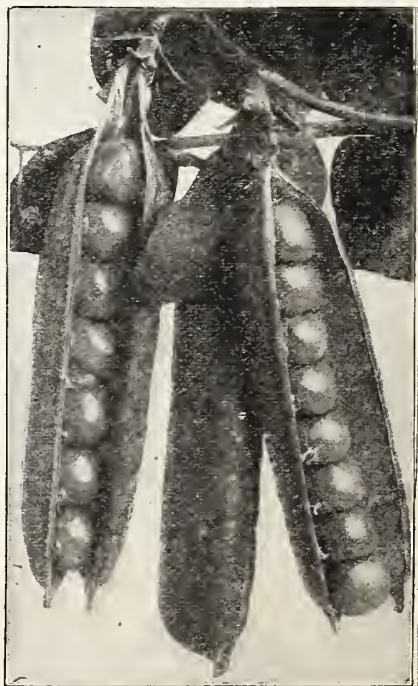
Earliest of all the extra early varieties either for home use, market or shipment. For 21 years it has held the record for earliness against all of the best strains of early peas sold by other American seedsmen and during that time no pea has been introduced that equals it for earliness and productiveness in the extra early class. John L. is a standard with Southern gardeners, both for shipping and home markets, and every year we sell hundreds and hundreds of bushels of this variety to Florida shippers. The earliest time on record in early maturity was made with this variety years ago by C. J. Montgomery, St. Augustine, Florida. He planted 15 pounds of John L., and on the 30th day from planting gathered one bushel of well developed pods therefrom. This

Hastings' John L. Extra Early Peas

really is a wonderful first early pea and a variety that always makes good when the highest prices are obtained. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pound, 40 cents; 2 pounds, 70 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10-pound lots or over, 20 cents per pound.

Alaska Extra Early (No. 317)

Next to John L., this is the best, round extra early pea; about one week later than John L. in earliness and is the best in quality and heaviest bearer of all the round-seeded extra early varieties. A splendid shipper and one of the very best you can plant in the garden for home use for an extra early. Foliage and pods light green; pods 2½ inches long, round, straight and square ended, containing six peas. Seeds are of bluish shade, well rounded out and the fresh peas are about equal to the wrinkled peas in quality. There are a great many peas being sold under the name of "Alaska" that are from run-out stock or else not kept true to name. These dwarf varieties have to be "rogued" very carefully each year to keep them true to type. This we do very carefully and you can depend on us. We have a specially wonderful stock of Alaska peas this year and know that for canning, marketing or home use you will find them absolutely satisfactory. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 20 cents; pounds, 70 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10-pound, lots or over, 20 cents per pound.



Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea

Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea (No. 315)

This extra early, wrinkled pea beats them all in combining earliness, heavy-bearing and most delicious eating quality in one variety. A true wrinkled variety ranking with the earliest. Vines grow 20 to 24 inches high and require no "brushing" or "staking," especially so if planted in double rows under method given in our cultural directions. Its extreme earliness, its delicious flavor, sweetness and tenderness combined with extra heavy bearing for an extra early makes it a favorite with every one who plants it. See our illustration on page 36 showing the pods crowded full of delicious peas. If you want an early pea of the very best quality this spring do not fail to plant the Surprise for home use or nearby market. It has also developed into a splendid variety for shipping, many preferring it for that purpose. Seed stock very scarce. Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 lbs., 75 cents; postpaid.

Gradus or Prosperity (No. 330) Known under both these names. It's a superb extra early wrinkled variety with immense pods, is hardy and can be planted almost as early as Alaska. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high, strong and vigorous. Quality delicious. Seed crop again rather short this season. Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25 cents; lb., 45 cents; 2 lbs., 75 cents; postpaid.

Nott's Excelsior (No. 319) An extra early, dwarf-growing wrinkled variety, very similar to American Wonder, but one-third larger; of the same earliness and delicious flavor. Pods are more closely packed with peas than any other variety. This variety is superseding American Wonder, which was a leader in this class for so many years. Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 25 cents; lb., 45 cents; 2 lbs., 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Market Surprise (No. 322) New large podded extra early. Offered for the first time by us last fall. Vigorous growth with stocky vines, growing 2½ feet high. Very prolific for an extra early pea, the pods containing 8 to 9 fine peas of rich green color. You will like Market Surprise for it's equally good for home gardens or for market. Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 75c; postpaid.

Premium Gem (No. 331) A dwarf, wrinkled, extra early variety, growing about 15 inches high, and is one of the earliest of the good quality varieties for home gardens. This is an older variety that certainly deserves its great popularity. Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 20 cents; lb., 40 cents; 2 lbs., 70 cents; postpaid.

Second Early--Heavy Bearers

Bliss Everbearing (No. 329) The greatest favorite among our customers for home gardens and nearby markets. Height of vine 18 inches to 2 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas of very fine tall quality. Size of peas large to very large, frequently ½ inch in diameter. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks to a single root. The individual or separate branches are of extraordinary strength and substance so that when hilled up properly they stand up well without "hrushing." This variety is especially noted for its continuance of bearing, a characteristic which gives it special value for late spring and early summer use. Even after repeated picking the vines continue to develop buds and blossoms which mature into fine peas. The stock is of the very best; a variety that you should have in your garden this spring. Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 75c; postpaid.

Hastings' Home Delight Pea (No. 328) Planted by tens of thousands of our customers during the past twenty-one years with entire satisfaction. Earliest bearer of the second early or heavy-bearing varieties; a strong, vigorous grower, coming in right after the extra early sorts, and while enormously productive is of such stiff, stocky growth that it can be grown without "hrushing" when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, rows running together as soon as high enough. The sweetness and tenderness and heavy-bearing qualities give entire satisfaction. Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 25 cents; lb., 45 cents; 2 lbs., 75 cents; postpaid.



Hastings' Home Delight Pea—A Fine Second Early



Bliss Everbearing Pea—A Fine Pea for Your Garden

Little Marvel (No. 314) An excellent dwarf sort for the market and home garden. The pods average a little longer than those of Premium Gem, are more attractive in shape and color and the peas are of superior quality. The vines are heavily set with large, straight, deep green pods which are square ended and are well filled with large tender peas. Seeds large, green, wrinkled, and very prolific. This is a recent introduction which trials show us to be of exceptional merit. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 75c; postpaid. Write for special prices on quantity lots.

Thomas Laxton (No. 323) Closely resembles the Gradus or Prosperity but hardier and slightly earlier. Pods are about 3½ inches long, straight, well filled, rounded with rather a blunt end. The large wrinkled peas are of a greenish cream color and the plants are very vigorous growing. This is a very popular variety among the Florida and Gulf Coast growers and we have especially fine seed stock. The flavor is very pleasing and the peas retain their tenderness. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Write for special prices on quantity lots.

Hastings' Improved Telephone Pea (No. 327) One of the best tall-growing, wrinkled varieties, that has been found exceedingly profitable by both home and market gardeners. Grows 5 to 6 feet tall and must be "hrushed"; immensely productive, bearing 25 to 30 extra large pods to each vine. It has that excellent, sugary flavor, so desirable in garden peas. Seed crop this year has been much poorer than for the last three or four years and prices are again higher; within reach of gardeners. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents; pound, 45 cents; 2 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat (No. 320) Old, well-known very strong growing varieties that are favorites. When properly "hrushed" they are exceedingly heavy bearers and very profitable. Each: Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 20 cents; lb., 40 cents; 2 lbs., 70 cents; postpaid.

Sugar or Salad Pea (No. 326) A distinct variety with edible pods, cooked and eaten in the same manner as snap beans. These are great favorites with those who have once used them. Packet, 10 cents; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 75c; postpaid.

PEAS AGAIN SHORT Unfavorable weather conditions almost ruined the 1919 Pea crop. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy and order early to be sure of your supply.



Mixed Peppers

milder than that variety. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.

Large Bell or Bull Nose (No. 356) The standard large home use, market and shipping to Northern markets from Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Rather mild flavor, is comparatively early and a heavy producer of fruits 3 to 3½ inches long and 2 to 3 inches across the shoulder. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Golden Prize (No. 350) Large, bright golden-yellow variety; very sweet and mild. In some places this is eaten like an apple in the raw stage, for it is said to cure chills and fever. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; postpaid.

Ruby Giant (No. 359) If you want an exceptional ally large, mild pepper, here it is. Hastings' Ruby Giant is a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both yet without the undesirable qualities of either. It is very attractive, grows to large size, is exceptionally mild, and when ripe is of a bright scarlet color. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it can be eaten raw.

Ruby Giant is early in maturing, the plant is vigorous and upright, taller than the Chinese Giant, much more productive and an excellent large sweet pepper for stuffing. It makes a satisfying table pepper, an ideal home garden sort, and is a quick basket filler for the market gardener that will sell on sight. You will make no mistake by planting Ruby Giant. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.

Red Chili Pepper (No. 354) A well-known very hot, pungent variety. Fine dried for winter use. If you want very hot, pungent peppers for flavoring, Red Chili is fine. It is small and very bright red. This is the best hot pepper we can offer this spring and it will please you if you want the hottest peppers. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; postpaid.

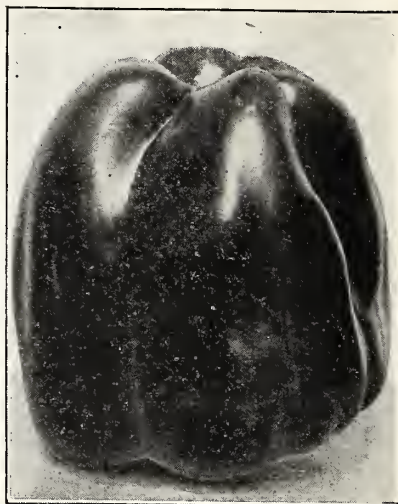
PEPPERS

Culture Pepper seed does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence should either be started in hot beds, in protected boxes or else planting deferred until the ground gets well warmed up in the spring. When plants have 6 to 8 leaves and danger of frost is past they can be set in the open ground in rows 3 feet apart, 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to produce fruit draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support. Sweet peppers can also be sown in July and August in Florida for the fall shipping crop, many finding this more profitable than spring shipping crops. In spring planting, 1 ounce of pepper seed will usually make about 1000 good strong plants if properly handled.

Most gardeners prefer to plant seed at the rate of about ½ pound per acre so as to make sure of a sufficient quantity of plants.

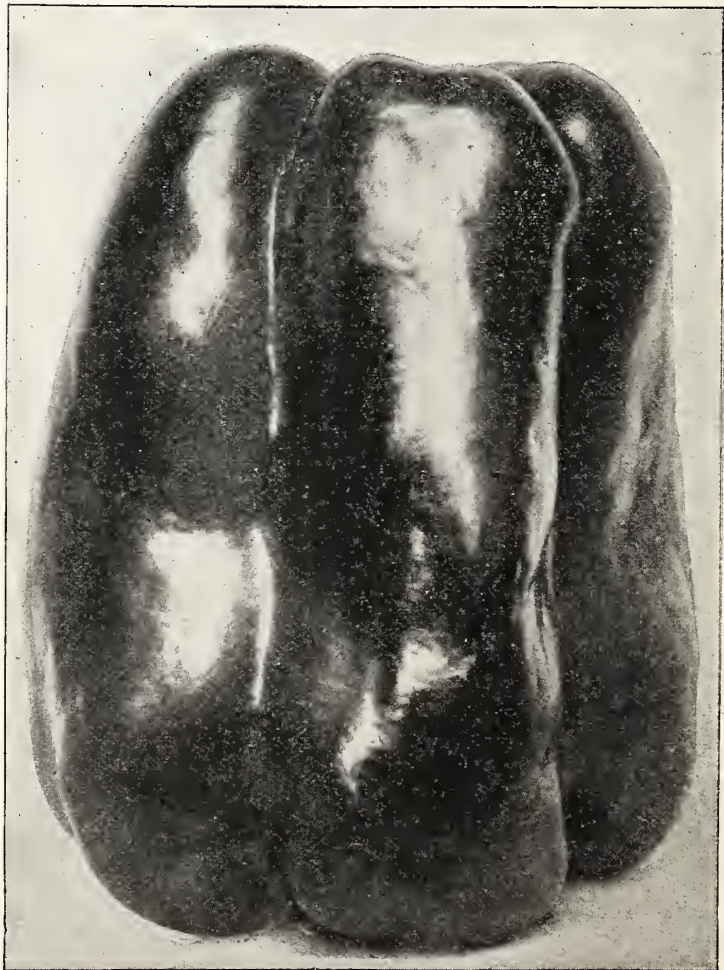
Hastings' Mixed Peppers (No. 351)

Almost all home gardeners want both sweet and hot peppers in their garden and with this end in view we make each year a mixture of the seed of all varieties catalogued by us; hot and sweet, large and small. This mixture gives you some of every kind in your garden. In no other way can you get so large and useful an as-



Ruby King—¼ Natural Size

Plant Peppers—No Southern garden is complete without sweet and hot peppers



Ruby Giant Pepper (Natural Size)—A Real Giant Sweet Pepper

GOOD GARDENS SAVE MONEY

PIMIENTO**PEPPERS****PIMIENTO—MILDEST FLAVORED OF ALL PEPPERS**

(No. 358) This superb, new mildest flavored of all peppers is becoming known to the people of the Southeastern States, and it is the desirable. Pimiento was first introduced in Southern California in 1911, and has already become a staple crop in that section not only for home and market use, but for canning as well. One California cannery last season used the entire crop from 50 acres. It has also been grown and canned successfully in Middle Georgia for four years. Can be eaten raw like an apple; can be stuffed with meat and baked; can be used as a salad and also canned for use at any time of year. Has thick, firm flesh which permits its being scalded and peeled. Should be in every family garden in the South because it is delicious stuffed with salads. We have had a splendid crop of Pimiento grown for seed this year in Middle Georgia and we are sure you will like it. Our illustration from a photograph shows its shape and appearance and is a little over half its natural size. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

HASTINGS' ROYAL KING

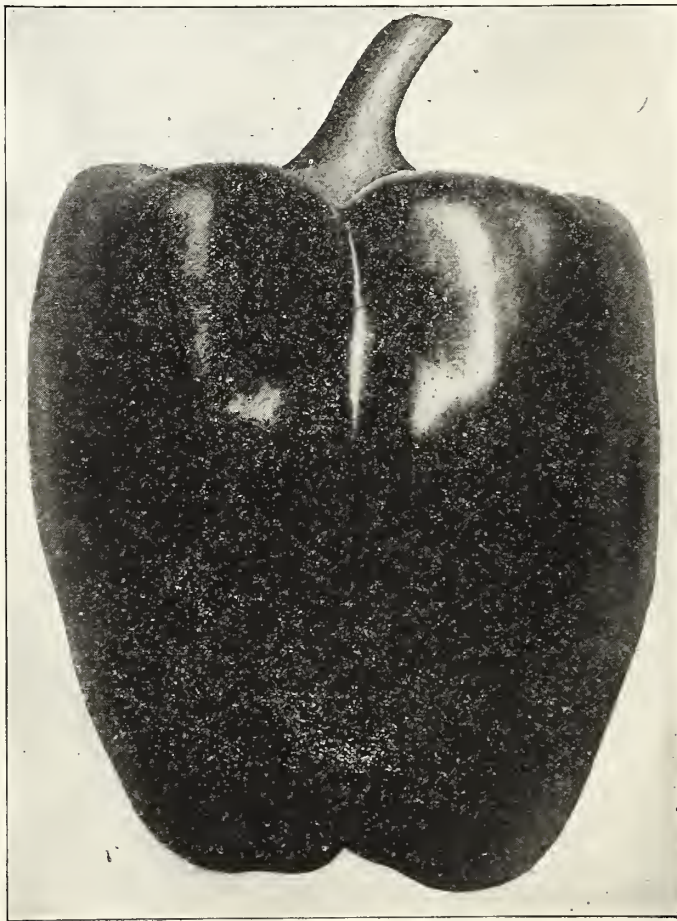
(No. 357) Introduced by us in a very limited way in 1917. While it is a superb sweet pepper for home and market use we want to especially call the attention of the trucker or shipping market gardeners to its regularity of size and shape, making it an exceptionally desirable variety for good packing and fine appearance on arrival in the markets. This will insure its being a top price seller at all times.

This new sweet pepper is a wonderful introduction and will in time, we believe, take the place of the popular Ruby King. It is very prolific, bright and glossy, of large size (the illustration to the right shows the natural size and type of this new variety); the flesh is mild and thick and the lobes well filled out. It runs remarkably true to type and uniformity of size for a pepper, and the plants are of strong, stocky, erect growth. It is a native Southern pepper, originating right here in Georgia, and has made good from the start. When we say it is better than our Ruby King we are saying a great deal, but we want you to plant a small quantity of this new variety this year. Taste it raw, stuff it with meat and bake it and fill it with salads for the table; we believe you will like it and agree with us that it is the bell type pepper you have been looking for. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.**

Long Cayenne (No. 349) Another well known burning hot pepper. Larger than Red Chili but just as hot and pungent. Cayenne is a long red pepper and this is the true type. Plant some of these for dried peppers during the winter. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; postpaid.**

MAKE A GOOD GARDEN IN 1920
Plant Many Different Vegetables

It helps keep down your store bills and gives a variety on your table. Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Lettuce, Radishes, Squash, Onions, Spinach, Kale, etc., add variety to your table, health to yourself and family. Don't forget to plant a good big garden and keep it going all through the summer.



Hastings' New Royal King Pepper

HASTINGS' MAINE GROWN POTATOES

Hardest, Most Vigorous and Productive of all Seed Potatoes for the South



Bliss' Red Triumph, the Profitable Potato for the South

Killing Potato Bugs The safest, surest remedy is "Bug Death." See page 96 for description and price list. Kills the bugs and helps the plants.

It's just as important that our people of the South raise Irish or white potatoes to the extent of their home needs at least as it is for them to raise bread and meat.

Hardly one of you but what has tried and in many cases with indifferent success or possibly total failure. In the great majority of cases failure has been caused by the planting of potatoes unfit for seed, usually bought without much thought from local merchant because of greater convenience and cheapness.

It is just as important that you be careful in seed potato buying as it is to be careful in buying seed of cabbage, watermelon or tomatoes. Unless the seed potatoes have been bred and grown for seed purposes; unless they are right varieties and grown in a locality that fits them to be planted in the South greater or less disappointment in the crop is sure to follow.

There is a lot of humbug in this seed potato business. The whole South gets loaded up every spring with the cheaper grades of common farm crop potatoes from Maine that have no right to be called seed potatoes and should never be brought here except for eating purposes. The same is equally true of potatoes brought in here from western states.

We sell nothing but the best grown seed stock of Maine potatoes obtainable in the three best varieties for the South named below. We naturally cannot compete in price with your local merchant who handles the cheaper grades.

The Food Administration has directed that all potatoes be sold by weight. The seed trade generally has adopted the 150 pounds bag as the standard and quotations will be made on that basis. This will set at rest for all time the question as to what constitutes a standard barrel or bag of potatoes. The present custom now settles it on the ten peck or 150 lb. basis.

Plant plenty of potatoes with good seed stock.

Write for Potato Prices At the time this part of our catalog goes to the printer prices on seed potatoes have not settled. It is impossible to make prices that will stand through January, February and March. When in the market write us for prices on the quantity and variety you want using Quotation Sheet in back of this catalog. Our seed potatoes are right quality and prices will be in line with the quality. You will succeed with Hastings' Seed Potatoes.

BLISS RED TRIUMPH The most valuable potato for the South. We sell five times as many Triumphs as all the others combined. It's adapted to all parts of the South, from Kentucky to Florida, from the Carolinas to Arizona. It's an extra early and with our pure Maine-grown seed stock, it's the surest producer of any, while its handsome appearance when first dug makes it a ready seller at top prices on any market. It withstands heat and drought to a wonderful degree and makes a good crop when other varieties burn up and make nothing. Vines are smaller than other varieties, the strength of the plant going into making potatoes rather than into the vine. This is the right potato for you to plant if you want an extra early and sure cropping potato of the very best quality. It will give you entire satisfaction. Write for market prices when ready to buy.

Irish Cobbler We have been growing Irish Cobbler and we like it. In shape it's much like Triumph; color of skin a creamy white, slightly netted with lighter color. Cooks quickly, is almost pure white, mealy, but not too dry. A good shipper and good keeper for home use and nearby market. Write for prices when ready to buy.

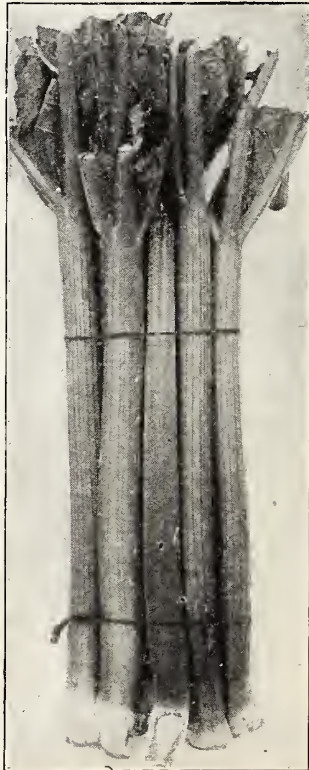
Hastings' Improved Early Rose or Rose 4 This is the favorite and most largely planted variety in the great potato growing districts of Florida; more than 300,000 barrels of it having been shipped north in one season. It is much like the old original strain of Early Rose as first introduced but much better. Write for prices.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant Roots Rhubarb is not known to the great majority of the people of the Cotton Belt, but in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and the Central States a patch of rhubarb plants is looked on almost as a household necessity. It is about the earliest usable plant in the spring for pie making and stewing. It also has great medicinal qualities, extract of rhubarb being largely used to assist digestion.

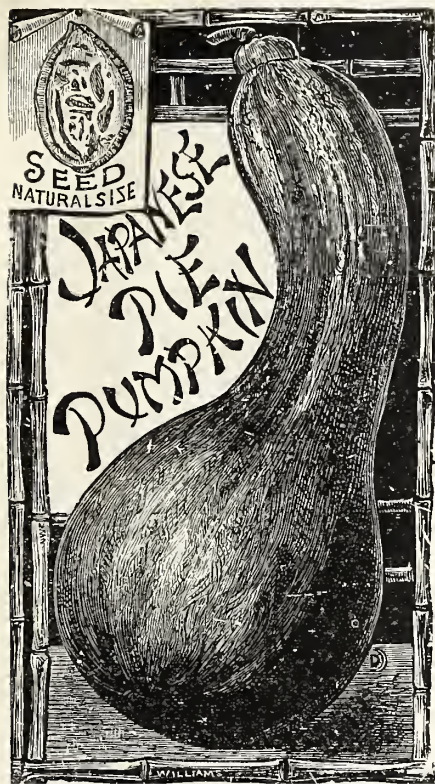
We do not recommend planting Rhubarb in Florida and Gulf Coast sections but in the Central South where moist, partly shaded locations can be had Rhubarb will grow luxuriantly. It is a plant that is a rank feeder and grower, and as such should be fertilized heavily with well rotted stable manure. Plant out the roots during early spring months. Orders for both rhubarb and horseradish roots are mailed separate from seed orders, due to our often having to wait for a seasonable time to ship in order to prevent damage in transit.

LARGE FIELD GROWN ROOTS or CLUMPS (not divided)—By mail, postpaid; 40 cents; 3 for \$1.00. Special price for larger quantities by express or freight.

Horseradish Roots There are very few people that don't need, at some time or other during the year, horseradish for seasoning. You can usually buy it at the stores but so adulterated as to be almost worthless. Horseradish can be grown almost anywhere in the South successfully, but gives best results in rich, rather moist, partly shaded locations. Prices: 25 Roots or sets, 35 cents; 50 for 60 cents; 100 for \$1.00; postpaid.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant



PUMPKINS should be grown more largely on every farm in the South. Many sorts are splendid for pies and baking; others make a wonderful feed for stock during the winter months. This is a neglected crop in the South now, but should be more largely grown. Pumpkins are easily sold in the towns and cities when not wanted for use on the farm. Plant them on the farm in 1920—it will pay you.

Culture Usually grown in corn-fields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins from vine after the leaves die, leaving 3 to 4 inches of stem attached, and store in dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising. Use one ounce of seed to 20 hills of most varieties; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

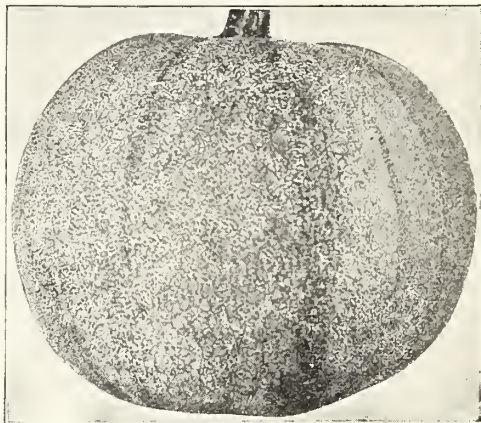
Japanese Pie Pumpkin (No. 366) Distinct Japanese variety adapted to all parts of the South. Our engraving shows the exact shape of this variety. Very meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Meat is rather free from water and is easily cut and dried if desired. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Tennessee Sweet Potato (No. 361) Pear shaped and a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped with green; hardy, productive and keeps till late spring. Looks like sweet potato when cooked and has a delicious taste. Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 45c; pound, \$1.50.

Sweet or Sugar First-class sweet yellow (No. 364) fleshed variety for pies and baking. It is small, being 10 to 12 inches in diameter, but its quality is the finest. Heavy bearing and unexcelled as a table variety. Raise some for pies. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 45 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Southern Field (No. 360)

Famous old-time pumpkin. Strong, vigorous grower and very prolific. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.



Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin

Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin

(No. 363) Do you want to grow the biggest pumpkin in your county? Our Jumbo is the variety to do it with. The pumpkin from which our engraving was made weighed 220 pounds. It is nothing to grow them weighing from 100 to 125 pounds on unfertilized ground. Under good cultivation it's a monster. Quality is good, considering the size. Flesh is bright yellow; fine grained. Good yielder, keeps well if handled carefully in gathering. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.

Large Cheese

(No. 362) Old-time favorite and a good variety. Bright orange, fine grained. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; pound, \$1.00.

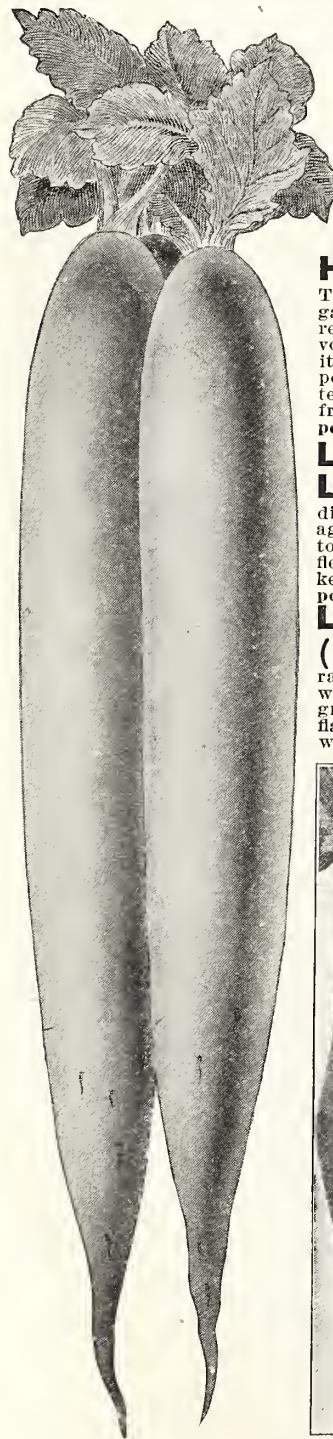
Improved Green Striped Cashaw

(No. 365) This is our favorite of the Cashaw type of pumpkin for the South. Fine in appearance, being a distinct mottled green striped with white. Flesh is a rich yellow color; solid, fine grained and very thick. Sweet and most excellent for both pies and baking. Can be grown among the corn and makes heavier yields than the old Yellow Cashaw and is better for stock feeding. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.



Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin, the King of All the Big Pumpkins

HASTINGS' RADISH SEED



Long White Icicle

Culture For best results radishes require a rich, loose moist soil, so they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use plant the round or button radishes and olive shaped. For later use plant the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and better resist heat and drought. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills one foot apart, seed covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Our radish seed is of the very best, grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots. Radishes are very easy to grow.

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet (No. 376)

This is the most popular of all radishes in the South for general garden use and market. Our illustration shows the remarkable regularity and fine shape of our strain of this variety. It's a favorite everywhere, no vegetable garden being complete without it. Tops rather small, roots long and tapering to a decided point; color an intense bright scarlet. Flesh is very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly, as all radishes should be, it is free from all pungent taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger (No. 388) An early maturing and attractive, long white, summer radish of most excellent quality. The tops are of medium size. The roots are clear white, slender, smooth and average when mature six to seven inches long by about five-eighths to seven-eighths of an inch in diameter at thickest part. The flesh is very crisp and tender. This variety is desirable for market and home garden use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Long White Icicle Radish (No. 382) Excellent and profitable; a new and desirable sort; ready for use as soon as Hastings' Early Long Scarlet, but has fewer leaves. Admired alike for open air and under glass. The Icicle is perfectly white in color, very long, slender and tapering shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. A fine variety for both market and home gardeners who want an early, long white radish. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



Hastings' Glass Radishes

Chartier (No. 373) Grows to a large size, but not very uniform in shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at the tips; handsome appearance when pulled at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

French Breakfast

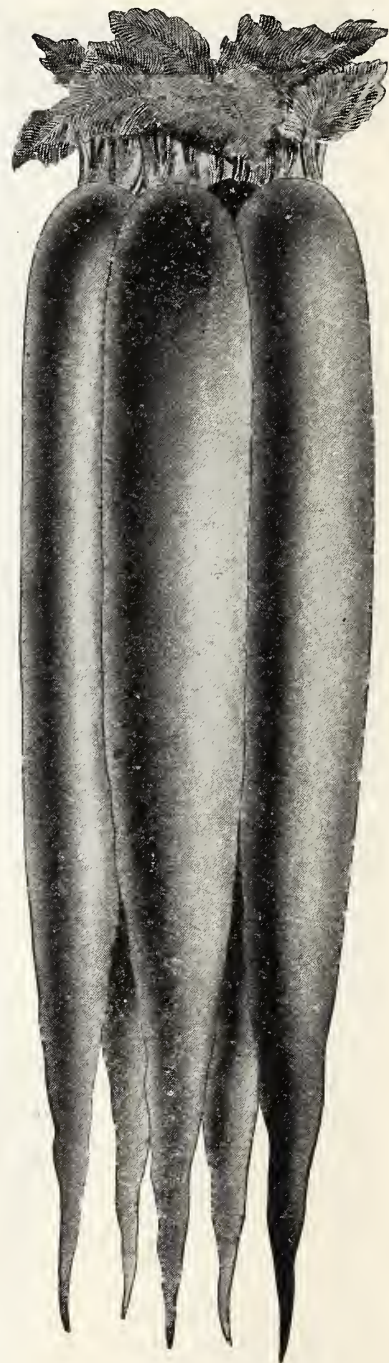
(No. 389) A very tender and mild radish, favorite for an early half-long variety in the South both for home and market use. Color bright red with white bottoms. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Hastings' Glass Radish

(No. 383) After we introduced this radish several years ago it was named the "Cincinnati Market Radish" by a Northern seed house and is generally catalogued by Northern houses under that name.

We consider it one of the finest of the long red or pink radishes. It is of bright pink color with white tips; very regular and uniform in size and shape. Flesh transparent, giving it the name of Glass Radish, always crisp and brittle, with mild flavor even when grown to large size. Desirable for both market or home use. The illustration to the left shows how nicely these fine radishes bunch and pack for market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

White Strasburg (No. 385) Oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh pure white; firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. Best variety for summer use and an excellent all-around variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., 30 cents; lb., \$1.00.



Hastings' Early Long Scarlet Radish



HASTINGS' MIXED RADISHES (No. 387)

Many don't want to make more than one radish planting to last all season and our mixed radishes fill the bill exactly for this purpose. Hastings' mixed Radishes contain some of each variety catalogued by us, except the winter varieties. It contains early, medium and late varieties, the round, the half long and long. For home garden use we sell tens of thousands of packages of this justly celebrated mixture every year. It is deservedly popular, giving as it does a succession of crisp, tender radishes throughout the season from one sowing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Scarlet Button Radish

(No. 381) A favorite extra early radish, round form and deep scarlet skin; mild flavor, crisp and very tender; short narrow leaves, making a very small top. This is a

very popular radish, resembling Rosy Gem, except it hasn't the white tips. The round or button type is the most popular garden radish and our Scarlet Button leaves nothing else to be desired. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Rosy Gem Radish (No. 375)

Also called "White Tipped Scarlet Ball." A favorite among market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here in Atlanta in 18 days from the time seed was sown. A most desirable variety for home gardens and almost identical with the Scarlet Button except in white shading at the base of root. One of the earliest varieties; globe shaped with rich, deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender, crisp, never becoming pithy until very old. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Crimson Giant (No. 378)

A large sized extra early turnip radish, a little longer in shape than the Scarlet Button, but brighter color; twice the size. It grows quickly and even when it attains large size remains tender and of fine flavor to the last. Will prove a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on first sight. Equally valuable for home garden use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Half Long Deep Scarlet

(No. 384) As shown by our illustration it is about half way between Scarlet Button and Long Scarlet in shape. Of most beautiful appearance and in market brings high prices. In color skin is a brilliant scarlet throughout; flesh a clear white; crisp, tender and free from pungency or hotness, so common in many radishes. An extra early variety, and is thoroughly satisfactory to Atlanta gardeners who plant it. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

Earliest Carmine, Olive Shaped (No. 374)

Very handsome and considered by many as the best of the extra early olive-shaped radishes. Olive-shaped, smooth skin, dark carmine color. In 20 to 22 days the crisp, tender little radishes are ready for use. Top small and of rather upright growth. This is a fine radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

California Mammoth White (No. 390)

Largest of all the winter radishes and extensively grown by the Chinese gardeners in California: Grows 10 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pure white skin and flesh; solid, crisp and of good flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

China Rose Winter (No. 377)

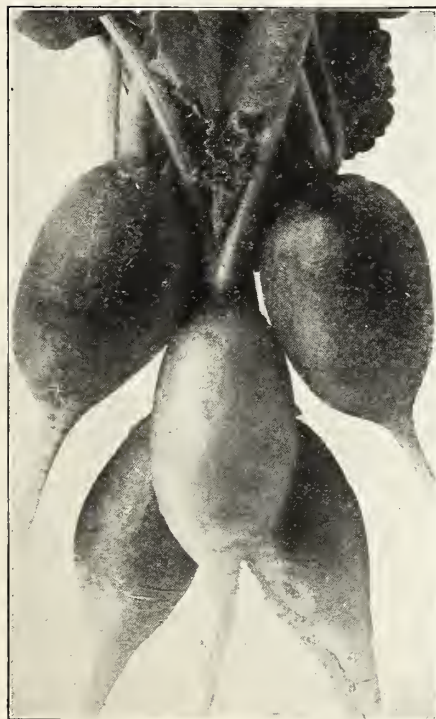
Distinct handsome variety of winter radish. Skin a deep scarlet; flesh pure white, solid, of fine flavor; good keeper well into spring. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Black Spanish Winter (No. 386)

Good variety of black skinned winter radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.



Our Rosy Gem Radish



Half Long Deep Scarlet Radishes

MARKET GARDENERS ATTENTION—Write us for special prices on 5-pound lots or over on any vegetables you plant. We can often save you money and you can always depend on getting the right seeds.



Moss Curled Parsley

PARSLEY An extremely beautiful plant used for garnishing. Can be sown in either fall or spring in drills 15 inches apart. When plants have become strong thin out to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsley seed usually takes 3 to 4 weeks to germinate. Soak seed 12 hours in water before planting. Keep beds free from weeds and grass. Plant one ounce to 200 feet of row or three pounds per acre.

Extra Moss Curled Parsley (No. 308) Our fine strain of Extra Moss Curled is the most ornamental of all varieties. It is handsome enough to have a place in your flower garden, a favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. It is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners for that purpose. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Double Curled Parsley (No. 309) Plants of dwarf, compact growth, and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, giving a general appearance of coarse moss. Often used by market gardeners. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

PARSNIPS Culture Sow seed thickly in rows about 16 inches apart any time from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude: in Florida and Gulf Coast section sow September to December for winter and spring crop. Plant one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; five pounds per acre.

Improved Hollow Crown (No. 311) The best all-round variety of parsnips; the leaves start from a depression in the crown of the root, thus giving it the name of "Hollow Crown." Rich, very sweet flavor, immensely productive, ready for use in 80 to 85 days. Packet, 10 cents; oz., 15 cents; ¼ lb., 35c; 1b., \$1.00; postpaid.

EVEN WAY UP NORTH "During the past two years we have planted seeds bought from you exclusively. Our 'War-Garden' last year was the best in this part of the city of St. Paul, and attracted much attention. The plants bought from you this spring were so well packed that they arrived in fine condition and are making an unusual growth. Thought you might wish to know that Seeds and Plants bought of you are making a record in far off Minnesota."—C. R. BOOSTROM, St. Paul, Minnesota, May 16, 1919.

Good Home Gardens Cut Store Bills Down



The Mammoth White Sandwich Island Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

One of the most delicious vegetables and easily grown. Should be allowed to grow until frost before using and is improved by remaining in ground during freezing weather, being used as needed during winter.

CULTURE—Sow seed in early spring in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let it grow all summer. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island

(No. 404) Absolutely the very best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to the other sorts. Packet, 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1b., \$3.00; postpaid.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERB SEED

Anise (No. 980)—Aromatic seeds used as a condiment. Leaves finely fringed and are used in garnishing. Packet, 10 cents.

Balm (No. 981)—Leaves fragrant like Lemon Verbena. Add fine flavor to summer drinks. Useful for tea in fevers. Packet, 10c.

Borage (No. 983)—Excellent bee food and honey plant; leaves used for flavoring cordials. Grows freely on all soils and the sky blue flowers are an addition to any flower garden. Packet, 10 cents.

Caraway (No. 984)—Produces aromatic seeds used for flavoring bread, cakes, etc. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Catnip or Catmint (No. 985)—Leaves used both dry and green for seasoning. Packet, 10 cents.

Dill (No. 987)—Seeds strongly aromatic, and have a pungent flavor. Used for flavoring pickles and as a condiment. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Horehound (No. 988)—Leaves are used for seasoning; also in making candy and cough medicine. Packet, 10 cents.

Lavender (No. 989)—The common lavender; leaves used for seasoning. The dried flowers are highly esteemed for perfume. Pkt., 10c.

Marjoram, Sweet (No. 990)—Tender shoots and leaves used for seasoning during the summer months and can be dried for winter use. Packet, 10 cents.

Pennyroyal (No. 991)—Low, creeping plant, ornamental for covering ground in damp shady places. Has the flavor of pennyroyal to a marked degree. Furnishes the medicinal properties for menthol pencils and headache cures. Packet, 15 cents.

Summer Savory (No. 995)—Leaves and tender flower stalks used for flavoring. Much like Thyme, but milder. Packet, 10 cents.

Thyme (No. 996)—Leaves and tender shoots used for seasoning during summer and dried for winter. Delicious flavoring for sausage and meats. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

Wormwood (No. 997)—The dried leaves are used medicinally, also esteemed as a tonic for poultry. Packet, 10 cents.

STOP THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

"Two of us, working in Atlanta and living seven miles from the center of town, decided to live together last summer while our families were away from home. We had a good garden, a cow and a few chickens. Our total expenses for over two months, eating two meals a day at home, were thirty-five cents for sugar. We had to eat lunch down town in the middle of the day, each lunch costing about seventy-five cents for each of us and a much poorer meal than any we had at home. That certainly opened my eyes to what you have been 'preaching' for many years and I shall always have a good big garden from Hastings' Seeds in the future."

Experiences, such as by these two men, should show everybody that it certainly pays well to grow everything possibly needed on the home place, whether in town or country. In this garden last year were fifteen different vegetables and we were told that there was not a single day during the entire year but that some vegetable could be gathered from this garden.

Keeping up a big full garden will certainly cut the store bills down and the wholesome food will make the whole family happy and healthy all the time. Plant many kinds of vegetables this year and keep the garden producing full time.

HASTINGS' SPINACH

Our specially grown spinach is far superior to the spinach seed commonly sold. Its germination is stronger and better, the growth larger, more vigorous, and hardier. Spinach requires rich soil, the richer the better, and can be sown during January, February and March, while the ground is not frozen. It germinates freely in cold weather and is a rapid grower. Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row.

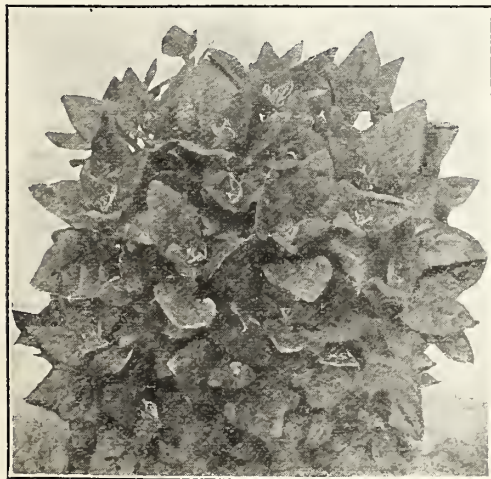
Hastings' Aragon Spinach (No. 411) - Very best variety for the South. Fine market size, having a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardiest of all varieties, standing an ordinary cold winter without damage in this latitude. At the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested and pleases all market gardeners who use it. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.

Bloodsdales (No. 412) A valuable variety which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved spinach. Very early and hardy; one of the best for market and canning. Plants of upright growth, leaves of medium size, more or less crumpled or blistered; color glossy medium green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

Broad Leaf Flanders (No. 414) Great standard variety for home use or market. An early and vigorous grower; leaves broadly arrow-shaped, thick and but slightly crumpled; color bright medium green. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

Long Standing (No. 413) A good variety to sow for either spring or fall. It is a heavy cropper and in spring planting does not run to seed quickly. A late maturing, very large plant with broad arrow-shaped leaves but slightly crumpled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ lb., 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

New Zealand Spinach (No. 416) An all summer variety growing luxuriantly in hottest weather. Cut and it comes again, a few plants furnishing the finest flavored "greens" all summer for an average size family. Plant in March or April where plants are to stand. New Zealand Spinach should be in every Southern garden as an all summer vegetable. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.



Hastings' New Zealand Spinach



Hastings' Aragon Spinach for Spring or Fall

HASTINGS' SEED LABORATORY

In the older days there was a certain "chance" in buying seeds from even the most careful seedsmen in the country.

Most of the seedsmen, even today, know very little about their seeds. They think they can trust their sight and the broker's or wholesaler's or grower's honesty and judgment when he buys the seeds to retail. A few seedsmen pay from \$3.00 to \$5.00 apiece to have tests made on seeds they think are doubtful. Fewer still maintain what they call a "Laboratory," where they put a test of 100 seeds on a wet blotter or piece of cloth and put it in a germinator to see how many out of the 100 grow, thus getting the germination percentage. Only a few of these seedsmen make more than one germination test on a stock of seeds, no matter how long they keep the seeds or what conditions they have undergone.

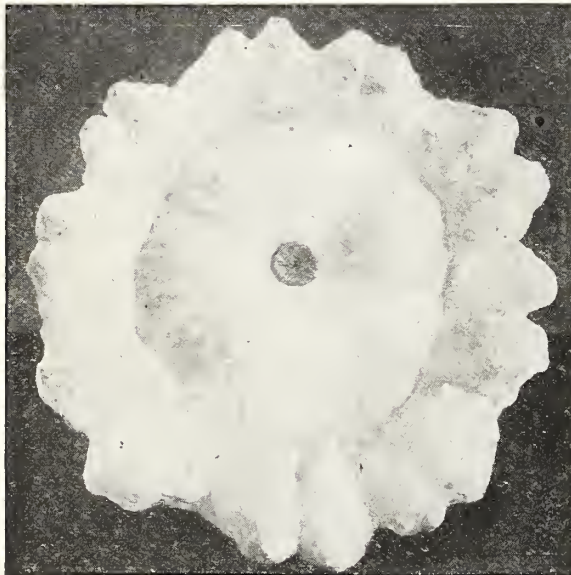
Our Mr. H. S. Hastings, with a very thorough college agricultural education and who is a qualified Seed Analyst, trained by the United States Government Department of Agriculture, devotes his entire time to the work of the "Hastings Seed Testing Laboratory." Every stock of seeds that enters our warehouses, no matter if a few pounds or even a few ounces of some flower seed up to carloads of cotton or corn, has samples taken from it for complete tests of germination and purity. All weeds or foreign seeds, should there be any, are named with the number and weight for percentage, and complete records are kept for each of these tests to be referred to at all times. All these tests are made in duplicate and additional tests are made of all stocks at regular definite intervals.

We believe we have the best equipped seed testing laboratory of any seedsmen in the United States, with all the best and latest improvements for absolutely accurate and complete testing. In addition to this wonderful laboratory, members of the firm travel thousands of miles every year, inspecting our seed crops during growing and harvest seasons to insure our highest standards being lived up to and further improved.

In these ways we know what can be expected of every packet or bushel of seeds that leave our house. Unless they are up to our high standards we don't sell them to you. We know you can depend on Hastings' Seeds and we want you to know that you can always depend faithfully on Hastings' Seeds.

It Pays to Plant Hastings' Tested Seeds

HASTINGS' SUMMER BUSH SQUASH



Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash

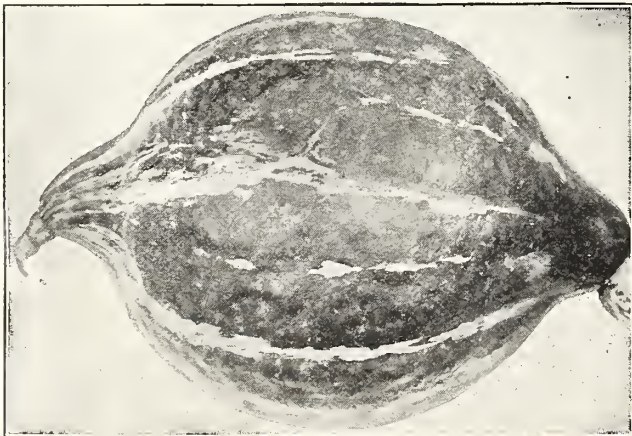
Giant Summer Crookneck (No. 426) In this extra large variety we have one containing all the good qualities of the crook-necked squash and at the same time giving nearly double size of the Yellow Summer Crookneck. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and home gardens it is especially desirable. Like Mammoth White Bush it is rather too large to ship, but with this variety you can double the yield from same area that you do with the other sorts. We recommend this to you very highly. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Yellow Summer Crookneck (No. 421) Old, well-known crookneck variety, for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color and covered with warty excrescences. It makes an excellent shipper, is fine grained and of good quality, especially desirable for its rich, buttery flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

FROM VIRGINIA:

"Kindly send me your spring catalogue. The seed we purchased from you last year were away ahead of seed purchased here and intend to buy from you again."

D. KIMBALL, Richmond, Va.



Type of Marrow and Hubbard Squash

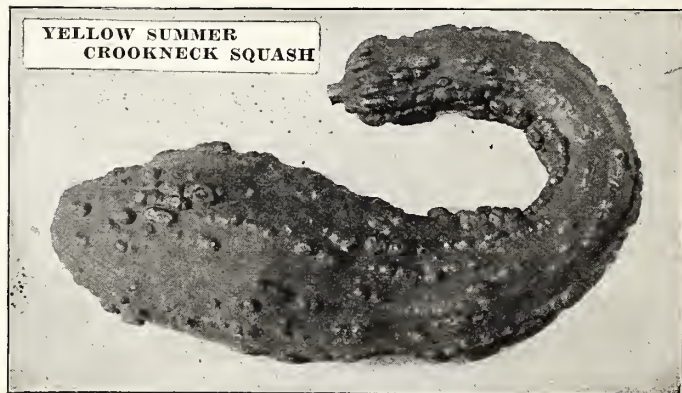
Culture Squash will not stand frost and cold nights, hence plantings should not be made until danger of frost and cold nights are over. Work the soil deeply before planting. For the bush varieties hills should be 3 to 4 feet apart each way; 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, covering seed about 1 inch. Thin out to 2 plants after rough leaves are formed. One or two shovelfuls of well rotted manure to each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil, is advantageous. Hoe often, keeping down all weeds and grass. Keep surface soil loose, but do not disturb the plants while bearing. Keep the squash picked off as soon as ready for use, as this keeps the plants bearing longer. Running squash for fall and winter use should not be planted until June or July in this latitude. Hills for these should be made 8 to 10 feet apart. Hoe frequently but do not disturb the runners. Seed required: one ounce to 25 hills, two to three pounds per acre.

Hastings' Mammoth White Bush (No. 420) A marked improvement over the Early White Bush, being nearly double the size and more regular in shape. Early, uniform and prolific; has beautiful clear white skin and flesh and grows 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, and when picked young can be used for shipment. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Early White Bush (No. 425) The well-known White Scaloped or Patty Pan Squash. One of the earliest to mature, very productive; skin and flesh a light cream color. Similar to Mammoth White Bush except finer grained and not so large. A very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Golden Custard (No. 422) Much larger than any other scaloped variety. It's nothing unusual to have them reach a size of 2 feet in diameter when planted on a rich, moist soil. In color, a rich, dark golden yellow. This variety has smooth skin, is very evenly scalloped and uniform in growth. Of the regular bush form, immensely productive and of fine quality. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Early Yellow Bush (No. 424) Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is bright golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; postpaid.



RUNNING OR MARROW SQUASH

Distinct from the Bush or Summer squashes, the vines running 10 to 12 feet long and the squashes are 6 to 12 pounds in weight. In flavor much richer than the Summer Squashes. For fall and winter use plant in June or July, and after cutting, store in cool, dry place until wanted for use.

Boston Marrow (No. 428) Most popular running variety. A very productive fall and winter variety of medium to large size, oval shape (as shown by the illustration), and thin skin. It is much used for canning and making pies. The fruits when ripe are bright orange with a shading of light cream color. The flesh is of rich salmon-yellow color, fine grained and of excellent flavor, but not as dry as the Improved Hubbard. A good keeper and shipper. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Early Prolific Marrow (No. 423) Very similar to the Boston Marrow, rather more prolific and about one week earlier. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Improved Hubbard (No. 427) Not recommended for general planting in the South but does well in a few localities. One of the best of the winter squashes where it does well. Vines are vigorous and very productive. The fruits are large, heavy, and moderately warted with a very hard shell. Skin is dark bronze green; the flesh is bright orange-yellow, fine grained, thick, dry and finely flavored. The illustration is from a fruit of our Improved Hubbard Squash. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Tomatoes

Hastings' tomato seed has a reputation equaled by that of no other house in this country. It leads all others in the tomato shipping sections of Florida, Mississippi and Texas. Even in Cuba and Mexico planters want none but our Redfield Beauty for shipping. Our seed stands the test of time. It's not a case of good one year and poor the next, but it's good all the time. Makes paying crops for the men who grow tomatoes for shipment in the South; makes paying crops for local market gardeners; it gives all home gardens a bountiful supply of delicious, large sized, smooth tomatoes, all through the summer; it's exactly the seed you want for your use this year, no matter whether you garden for market or for home use.

Culture Tomatoes vary considerably in time of maturity according to both variety and season. Extra earlies such as Hastings' Extra Early Prolific mature from spring plantings in 85 to 90 days; second earlies such as Redfield Beauty in 95 to 100 days; late sorts like Stone in 110 to 115 days. In the Atlanta latitude start seed in hotbeds or boxes in the house between February 15 and March 1. Give plenty of light and space between the plants or they will be weak and spindling. Scatter seed in bed or box thinly and cover with about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil. Transplant to open ground as soon as danger of frost is past. Before transplanting, break the soil deeply and work in stable manure or fertilizer thoroughly. Set plants 3 feet apart each way; give clean cultivation. As plants grow it is best to tie them to stakes and thin out the leaves so the sun can penetrate and ripen the fruit quicker. A second seed planting made in May will make plants that begin to bear in August and continue until frost. One ounce of seed makes about 1,500 good plants; use about four ounces of seed per acre.

Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato (No. 452)

Our special strain of Dwarf Champion is the only first-class tomato of sufficient stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking, thus keeping fruits off the ground. Growth stiff, upright and compact; fruits large, of bright red color; regular in size and shape and very smooth skin; one of our most popular and desirable varieties. We consider our seed crops of Dwarf Champion for the last two years the most uniform and beautiful fields of tomatoes ever grown. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

The Stone A first-class main crop; extra large, smooth variety of bright red color. Used in some sections for winter shipment, and a standard sort for those who grow tomatoes for canning. A large, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes everywhere. Packet, 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Spark's Earliana Early tomato of good size (No. 457) and flavor. Plants hardy, with rather slender open branches; moderate growth, well set with fruits, all of which ripen early. Deep scarlet color, growing in clusters of 5 to 8 fruits, averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel (No. 451) One of the very best of the second early class of tomatoes, ripening soon after varieties like Hastings' Extra Early Prolific. Fruits are uniformly larger, thicker, more solid and of much finer quality than most of the extra early varieties. Fruits very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or apple shaped; about three inches in diameter. The inner part is very solid and fleshy, with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and fruits nearly all solid flesh. Quality exceptionally sweet and free from acid. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY TOMATO (No. 445) THE MOST SATISFACTORY TOMATO THAT YOU CAN GROW. Our Redfield Beauty is the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact, it's an all right tomato in every respect. It has been planted for the last 24 years in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in all tests it has proven its superiority over all other famous varieties. Its vigorous growth, heavy and long bearing qualities and its comparative freedom from rotting under the most trying conditions of growth, make it a favorite everywhere. Of glossy crimson color with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits and is the most regular in size and shape of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Of perfect shape and unexcelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Especially valuable for market gardeners who have to ship long distances or carry in wagons over rough roads. The skin does not break easily. In competitive tests it has excelled all the noted varieties put out by Northern houses in recent years; not one of them has proven equal to it. For the shipper and market gardener it is the best; for the home garden it is none the less valuable, combining as Hastings' Redfield Beauty does, every desirable quality in tomatoes. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid. Five-pound lots and over at \$3.25 per pound, not prepaid.



Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato



Hastings' Redfield Beauty, the All Right Second Early Tomato

HASTINGS' EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC TOMATO (No.444)



Earliest, most prolific, smoothest, and largest size of all the extra early tomatoes. For the market gardener it insures earliest in market, for the home garden the first ripe tomatoes in the neighborhood. Vigorous grower and "sets" fruit from the first bloom. Open foliage and colors quickly. Fruits $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, rich, red color. Our illustration from photograph shows its cluster habit and we have seen as many as 34 good-sized smooth, ripe tomatoes on a single plant. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50; postpaid.

Livingston's Manyfold (No. 462)

Exceedingly prolific very early new cluster tomato. Brightest red inside and out and very largest early cluster tomato, averaging five to the cluster. Appeals strongly to canners, makers of catsup and for home gardeners. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50; postpaid.

Ponderosa (No. 443) The giant of all tomatoes. It must have rich soil to be a success, but fruits are very large, purplish pink in color, solid, meaty, and very sweet. These being large and ribbed, are for home use. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Tomato Collection 25 Cents

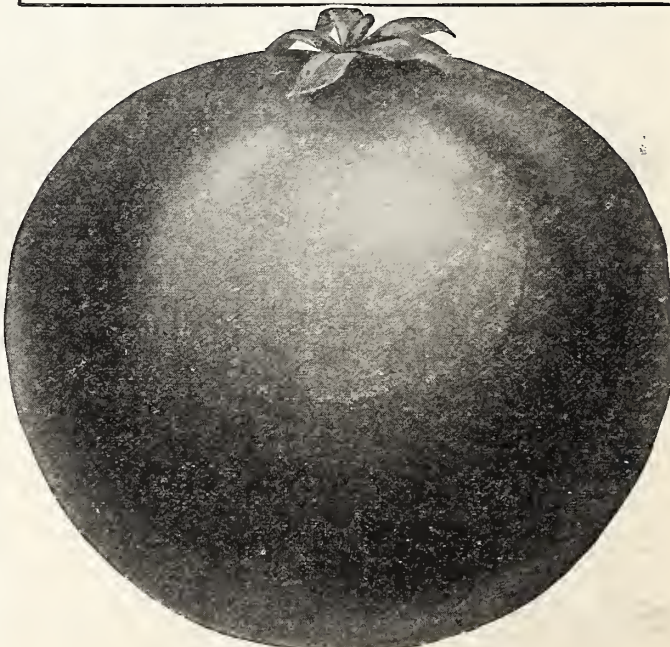
For an all season supply our Special Tomato Collection will please you. Good, smooth, large tomatoes from the beginning of season until frost. One full size packet each of Redfield Beauty, Dwarf Champion, Longkeeper and Matchless, 4 splendid varieties for 25c.

Hastings' Extra Early Prolific Tomato— $\frac{1}{3}$ Natural Size

Livingston's Globe (No. 446) A most popular tomato with Florida shippers. Our seed stock of this variety is grown from Livingston's original strain and kept absolutely pure. We find it one of the earliest; fruits are smooth and of good size; firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive fruit, being short jointed and clusters of fruit form at each joint. Fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for shipment. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield Beauty. Seen both in our own crops and by observation of market gardens is that about half come true globe shaped; the balance are rather flattened, but much thicker, proportionately, than other varieties. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.

Early Detroit (No. 459) A valuable second early variety for either home use, market or shipping. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits medium size, good form and have a purplish pink color. Fruits rather thicker than most tomatoes. Firm and of good quality. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Golden Queen (No. 453) Very handsome and the best large smooth yellow tomato. Meaty, solid, and sweet, with bright golden yellow color. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; postpaid.



Livingston's Globe Tomato

RED ROCK, THE BIG RED SOLID MEATY TOMATO

(No. 455) Red Rock is beyond question the best large late red tomato for either home use, nearby market or for canning. Red Rock matures in from 110 to 115 days. It is extraordinarily solid—hence the name of Red Rock. Perfectly smooth, has no superior in texture or flavor and is as red as a tomato can be. It's a red that goes all the way through. The meat is solid without being hard, and is of the finest flavor. Practically no waste tomatoes in a crop of Red Rock. Plant Red Rock this year. You will like it. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

June Pink (No. 460) A Pink Earliana. Often brings 25 per cent higher price in markets where pink varieties are preferred. Enormous bearer, frequently bearing clusters of six to eight fruits of medium size, uniform, smooth and attractively shaped. Bushes are compact yet branch freely. Excellent for shipping, a favorite with the market gardener for an extra early purplish pink tomato, and always a delight in the home garden. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50; postpaid.**

Hastings' Matchless (No. 447) This variety is well named, for it has no equal as a large second-early, whether for home use, nearby markets, or canning. Vigorous grower, very productive and continues to produce large sized fruits until frost. Its luscious fruit is large to extra large; very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant shade of red and one of the most beautiful tomatoes we have ever seen. Foliage heavy, protecting the fruit from sunscald during late summer. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.**

Hastings' Long Keeper (No. 448) No variety equals our Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities, making it especially valuable for furnishing a continuous supply through our long summers when other sorts die out; it's resistant to unfavorable conditions and it is adapted to the entire South. Fruits over 3 inches in diameter and are bright red in color. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.**



Hastings' Big Red Rock Tomato for Home Use and Canning

Duke of York, the Blight Proof (No. 456) In some parts of the Southeastern States a disease, known as "set" or "blight," is very troublesome. As the fruit begins to "set" plants begin to die and there is no known remedy for this disease. It seldom appears on new land or land that has not been planted in tomatoes, but when it does appear the only way to succeed is to plant a variety that is practically blight-proof. The Duke of York is the only reliable blight-proof variety. While not of as fine eating quality as others it is a splendid shipper and makes a fine market appearance. Fruits form in clusters of 5 or more and are above the average size; a strong, healthy grower; big cropper and stays in bearing a long time. If you have ever been bothered with tomato blight, this is the very variety for you. **Genuine Duke of York; Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50; postpaid.**

Hastings' Improved Purple Acme

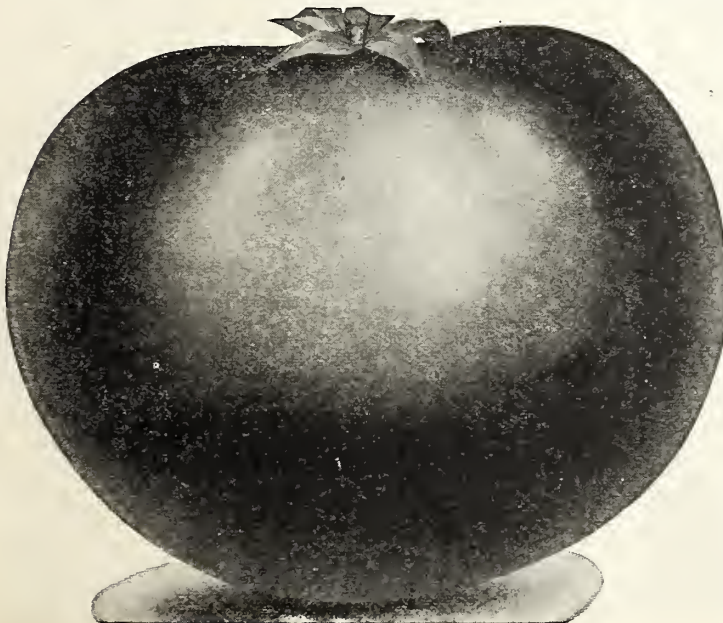
(No. 441) One of the finest varieties on our list. A big improvement over the old Acme, which was so popular everywhere. One of the very earliest, is almost round and has a thin but very tough skin. Our improved Acme is a very heavy bearer, ripening evenly all over. Has a lovely purplish shade of color, making it especially desirable as a market and shipping variety. Has few seeds; is thick, meaty and solid. It makes a desirable sort for either market or home use with its fine color and flavor. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90c; pound, \$3.00.**

Livingston's Favorite (No. 442) A standard well-known variety for home use or nearby markets. Color: glossy crimson, tinged with purple. **Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 90c; lb., \$3.00.**

Mansfield Tree Tomato (No. 458) Very strong growing variety, which has to be well tied to stakes to keep from sprawling on ground. Fruits extra large, average one pound in weight, and of fine quality. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; postpaid.**

Red Pear Shaped (No. 454) Small odd looking tomatoes. Very strong growers, and very productive. Suitable for preserves and pickling. **Each, packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**

Yellow Plum Tomato (No. 461) Similar to the Pear Shaped but larger and plum shaped; sweet, meaty and prolific. A Girls' Canning Club favorite for preserves. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**



Duke of York—The Great Blight-Proof Tomato

PLANT A FEW SPRING TURNIPS

Culture Spring plantings of turnips are important although the general crop for winter is usually sown late in the summer or fall. The spring sown seed germinate rapidly and turnips are ready for use very early. Being grown under more favorable conditions of temperature than in the fall, they are more tender, sweeter and more juicy than those grown in the summer and fall. Sow thinly in drills from January to March, according to locality, covering seed lightly. They make best on new ground

or ground that has not been cultivated for several years. If stable manure is used it should be applied several months before the crop is planted, as fresh manure makes spotted turnips, inferior in quality and with a rank flavor. For fall or winter use sow rutabagas July 15th to September 1st; turnips August 1st to October 15th in this latitude; farther South they can be planted later, and in Florida plantings can be continued all through the winter. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; 2 to 3 pounds per acre.



Hastings' Early White Flat Dutch Turnip



Hastings' Early Red or Purple Top Turnip

Early White Flat Dutch (No. 467) One of the most popular varieties for either spring or fall plantings. Medium size and a quick grower. Is flat, as shown in the illustration, with very small, fine taproot. Flesh and skin pure white, fine grained and sweet. Especially fine flavored when grown quickly in spring. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, 90 cents; postpaid.

Early Red or Purple Top (No. 466) Another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with Early White Flat Dutch except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at top of bulb; known in many sections as Purple Top Flat Dutch and Purple Top Strap Leaf. A very quick grower, with fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extends down to where it rests in the ground, adding much to the attractive appearance of this variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; postpaid.



Hastings' Purple Top Globe Turnip

Southern Snow-White Globe (No. 471) Color, pure white, shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a turnip, producing great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late winter and spring variety. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellow like an apple in keeping. It is productive, hardy, and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple Top Globe. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, 90 cents.

Golden Ball (No. 474) A splendid and distinct yellow variety. Fine grained, medium sized variety, as round as a ball, with a clear, deep, orange color. Bulbs of medium size, a rapid grower, maturing early. Has small tap roots. This is the finest flavored of all the yellow varieties for table use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, 90c.

Long White or Cowhorn (No. 470) Roots long and carrot-shaped, one-third to one-half of which are formed above ground. It roots deeply, resisting drought well. Flesh pure white, fine-grained, sweet and of excellent table quality. It is very hardy and resistant to cold. Frequently planted together with Dwarf Essex Rape for winter stock food. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Purple or Red Top Globe (No. 475) Our most popular variety for general planting. Medium early, globe shaped, handsome appearance and heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You cannot plant too many of them either for home use or market. Always of good quality, a good keeper and seller in the market. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Extra Early White Egg (No. 476) Finest flavored of all early turnips, and with favorable season is ready for use in 6 weeks. Skin and flesh a pure, snow white; solid, fine-grained, sweet, and a good seller. Looks very attractive bunched for sale, and gardeners with this variety have no difficulty in selling at top prices. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, 90c; postpaid.

Extra Early Milan (No. 465) Earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple-topped variety, resembling the Early Red or Purple Top, but is one to two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color; sweet and fine grained. Seed supply very short. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION 50c

The most popular of all Turnip collections. Hastings' "Big 7" gives every family in the South a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. No other seed house offers you such a bargain in GOOD TURNIP SEED as this. For 50 cents we will send you, postpaid, one full ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga, and Seven top Turnip. Seven ounces of Turnips, all different, of the very best grade seed, for 50 cents, delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this spring, what you hold over is perfectly good for next fall's sowings. This superb turnip collection is now a standard for all turnip planting in every Southern State. This collection will give all the turnips any ordinary family can use and more. Remember: These are full ounces of seed.

7 Ounces, 7 Varieties, 50 Cents Postpaid

Yellow or Amber Globe (No. 469)

Sometimes called Yellow Stone. Undoubtedly the best of the yellow fleshed sorts. Globe shaped, light yellow colored skin and flesh. Fine grained, sweet and a good keeper. A heavy cropper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, 90 cents; postpaid.

Early Snowball (No. 472)

A splendid extra early white skinned and fleshed early turnip that is fine for spring planting. Seed scarce but plant a limited amount. Flesh snowy white, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; postpaid.

Seven Top (No. 477)

The "salad" variety so largely planted in fall for greens during winter. Sown in earliest spring it furnishes "greens" very quickly. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75c postpaid.

Hastings' Mixed Turnips (No. 479)

A fine mixture of all the varieties of turnips and rutabaga listed by us giving a variety of turnips from one sowing, bulb-ing varieties as well as "turnip greens." Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga (No. 468)

Best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. Of fine form, with rich purple colored top and light yellow flesh of most pleasing appearance. The flesh is tender and sweet and exceptionally free from hard, stringy nature. Has comparatively small tops, fine feeding roots, and is the surest and heaviest cropper. We have sold this special strain of American Rutabaga for nearly twenty-seven years and we have never had a variety of vegetable that has given such general satisfaction in all sections and in all kinds of seasons. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.



Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga — The Finest Rutabaga in the World

SOUTHERN RURALIST



Head and shoulders above every other farm paper in the South stands the *Southern Ruralist*, that best of all practical, common sense farm papers.

There are more than one hundred publications being mailed through the Atlanta post office and not a single one of them has the number of readers and the influence that the *Southern Ruralist* has.

The time has come when the successful farmer must read, keeping up with the new things in the agricultural world, developments and betterments of methods outside of his own immediate neighborhood.

The farmer who is to succeed in his line of business as other men succeed in other lines of business can no more afford to get along without one or more good farm papers than he can get along with an old style plow or cultivator when something that will do more work and better work is available.

Regardless of whether it be farmer or mercantile or manufacturing, the men who are in it must needs know all they can if full measure of success is to be attained. The more information he can get the better prepared he is to meet his problems.

We read the *Southern Ruralist* regularly. There is hardly an issue printed that doesn't carry some item of farm information that we can make use of on the Hastings Farm and we are mighty glad to get it. We don't care a rap whether useful farm information comes to us through the *Southern Ruralist* or by word of mouth. The main thing is to get the information and be sure of its reliability.

Farming isn't what it used to be in the days of our fathers and

grandfathers. We have farm problems, plant diseases and insect pests that were unheard of in their day. If we are to succeed we must farm on a 1920 basis instead of on the father or grandfather basis. If we don't keep up with the changes we won't last long in the farming business.

You may think it strange that two pages of this seed catalogue is taken up with the merits of and special price offer of an agricultural paper. It is unusual, but the more our farmer friends read the good and practical ideas and put them in practice on the farms, the better crops at less cost they will produce. This makes a better farmer in every respect and a better seed buying customer of good seeds.

The farmer man who reads and acts on the knowledge acquired will grow more diversified crops; he is a candidate to buy better seed of better varieties. He will give the garden the attention its importance deserves and in time as he gets better fixed in a money way his wife will want and be willing and able to buy flower seed and plants which we sell.

The Lord help the seedsman who has to depend on the business he can get out of the exclusive cotton planting, "land skinning" farmer who can't see any further ahead than a supply merchant to run him, and who as a rule hasn't got the price of a nickel package of collard seed ahead in his pockets. The seedsman depending on business from that kind of a non-reading farmer would go broke in short order.

We all need to read more and think more about what we read and in that reading we want to make the right start by reading the right kind of a farm paper.

Why Not Read the Best Farm Paper

This is an absolutely fair, common sense question. Why not? Why not read the best farm paper, one that is edited and printed for your particular section so that the farm information contained therein won't be misleading in any way.

When you begin to study about buying a new plow or cultivator you are not going to buy a plow for instance made for and adapted to Iowa prairie soil or Ohio or New York conditions alone. You are looking for a plow or cultivator to fit Georgia or Mississippi or some other Southern state as the case may be. That particular implement wants to be and must be adapted to your particular conditions. The plow that might just suit the Iowa and Ohio or New York man isn't what you want and would be more or less of a failure if you tried to use it on a different kind of soil than it was built to serve.

It is exactly the same way with farm papers. There are some splendid farm papers published further north. They are fine for the farmers in their particular section but the conditions they serve are different from the ones you work under. You must have a farm paper edited and made up by men who know the South, know exactly the soil conditions you have, the problems of plant diseases and insect pests that you have to combat, the fertilizing problems, etc., the hundred and one things that the farmer of the South has to deal with which the farmer and farm paper editor of the North knows nothing about.

We believe absolutely in the *Southern Ruralist*. We have seen it grow from a little four-page monthly with 500 circulation to a magnificent standing and influence, 32 to 56 pages each issue and going to some three hundred thousand farm families twice each month.

Such growth could only come from giving satisfaction to the readers, giving each year many times the value of the small amount spent for it.

Knowing the *Southern Ruralist* as well as we do enables us to sell it to you under the absolute guarantee of your money back if you are not satisfied. See this "money back" offer below. We have handled tens of thousands of subscriptions for the *Southern Ruralist* in this way and have yet to have a single subscriber ask for his money back.

Below will be found the special offer. On the opposite page will be found some things about the men who make the *Southern Ruralist* and their experience in farm work, as well as the specialists who write on special subjects.

It's a great paper, the best farm paper, the most practical farm paper in the South. The publishers are wide-awake, well-known, responsible agricultural men that you can rely on and you can't afford not to read the *Southern Ruralist* if you want the largest measure of success on your farm.

SPECIAL PRICE AND MONEY BACK OFFER

Due to the increase in postal rates and the use of the "Zone system" in calculating postage on paper we have had to stop our usual "half-price" offer of the past. For these raises in price you can thank your Congressmen and Senators who voted indirectly but knowingly to increase the price of your reading matter. In our opinion it was an uncalled for piece of legislation and had it not been for the votes of Southern Congressmen and Senators the increase would hardly have been passed through Congress.

The regular subscription price of the *Southern Ruralist* is 50 cents per year, about 2 cents per copy. If sent in with your seed order we can have it sent to you for 25 cents; that is if you live in Georgia, Alabama, North or South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Tennessee. If you live in any other state the price is 50 cents per year. Foreign subscriptions are \$1.00 each per year.

We want every Hastings seed buying customer to be a reader of the *Southern Ruralist* because we know that you will find it worth while; know that if you read it and use the information you will gain dollars for every cent spent for the paper. Let no one say "I can't afford" it for that tale won't go. Less than two pounds of cotton, about a peck of corn or a couple of feeds of oats will pay for the *Southern Ruralist* for a year.

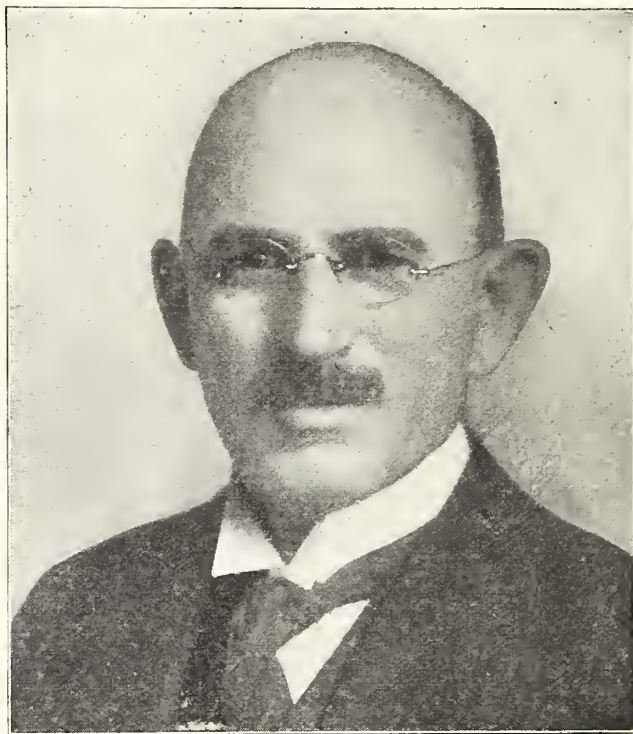
On top of this we will guarantee that any time within three months we will refund the money paid and have your subscription stopped if you are not fully satisfied.

In this offer we guarantee full satisfaction and money back if you don't think it worth it. You need the *Ruralist*. Every issue of the twenty-four during the year you will find helpful. Through us you can buy it for 25 cents, with an absolute, positive guarantee of your money back if you are not fully satisfied at the end of three months. You can't get anywhere in this world a fairer, squarer offer than that. Just enclose 25 cents extra with your seed order for the *Ruralist* for one year. We will start it coming promptly.

SOUTHERN RURALIST



Mr. C. A. Cobb, Agricultural Editor of the Ruralist



F. J. Merriam, President Southern Ruralist Company

THESE ARE THE PRACTICAL FARM

C. A. Cobb We want to introduce to our friends the new Editor, Mr. C. A. Cobb, formerly of the Mississippi Extension Force, and familiarly known throughout the South as "Corn Cobb."

For a number of years Mr. Cobb has been an outstanding figure among Southern agricultural workers. His particular field of endeavor has been Boys' Club Work. Due to his leadership, that work has grown until it is predominant in Mississippi and highly respected in every Southern State.

Mr. Cobb has had a varied and fruitful experience. Raised on a Tennessee farm, the son of a Baptist preacher, educated by his own efforts in the Mississippi A. and M. College, principal of the first agricultural high school in that state—these things, together with his personal ownership and practical management of a modern 300-acre farm and the broad knowledge and mental balance developed by ten years of keen study and careful observation of agricultural conditions and progress, should, it seems to us, eminently qualify him for the position of Editor of the Southern Ruralist.

He is brimful of energy, level-headed, well-informed. His personality is most pleasing. He is a writer of exceptional ability. His character is one which any young man may well emulate.

THE SOUTHERN FARMERS' MONTHLY EXPERIENCE MEETINGS

In addition to the editorial and special lines carried by Mr. Cobb and Mr. Merriam there are special departments, such as Dairy and Live Stock, Veterinary, Farm Machinery and Mechanics, Horticultural and Fruit Growing, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Poultry, Home Department and many others, each conducted by a specialist in that particular subject.

With all due respect to Mr. Cobb, Mr. Merriam and their special associates, the most interesting part to us is the every month "Ex-

MEN OF THE SOUTH WHO MAKE IT

F. J. Merriam He is another practical man who has done an almost lifetime's work in the years that he has been at the head of the Southern Ruralist Company. Under his management the *Ruralist* has grown from a little eight-page monthly paper of a few thousand circulation to the present 32 to 56-page, twice a month, leading agricultural paper of the South, going into over 300,000 Southern farm homes regularly.

Mr. Merriam is a thoroughly practical Southern farmer. He knows exactly what it is to be in close touch with the soil and dependent on the right handling of the farm for his living. First, in Florida, and later here in Georgia, he has made his living and all his living from the soil.

Like Mr. Cobb, Mr. Merriam knows farm prosperity and farm troubles. On the farms near Atlanta he has had to "buck-up" against exactly the same things in farm methods and farm management, bad weather and good weather conditions, etc., as you have. He is practical because he has had and is getting farm experience right along. Mr. Merriam and Mr. Cobb know by actual experience and they pass this experience along to *Ruralist* readers through the *Ruralist* twice each month.

"experience Meeting" of farmers and farmers wives. It goes under the general head of "What Farmers Are Doing" and it's open to any one to tell what they have done on their farm. The subjects vary, of course, from month to month, but the competition is absolutely open to everyone. The "one-horse" farmer has an equal chance with the big plantation owner to write for the *Ruralist*. Ten or twelve of these are published each month and we are sure you will enjoy these accounts of actual farm "doings."

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN (No. 140)

Hastings' Prolific, Finest in Quality A Wonderful Producer of Grain and Forage—The Prize-Winning Corn of the South for You to Plant.

No man in the South that we know of ever got into trouble by having too much corn, the product of his own acres, or too many hogs to finish off on corn.

We have never heard of any man going "broke" on a farm in the South where it was the regular practice to grow enough corn and other grain and feedstuffs to see that farm through until another crop was made.

On the other hand Atlanta and other cities and towns of the South contain tens of thousands of financial wrecks from the farms who went "broke" trying to grow all cotton or nearly all cotton and depending on that cotton to pay store bills for corn and foodstuffs that could have been made on those home acres at from one-third to one-half the merchants' price.

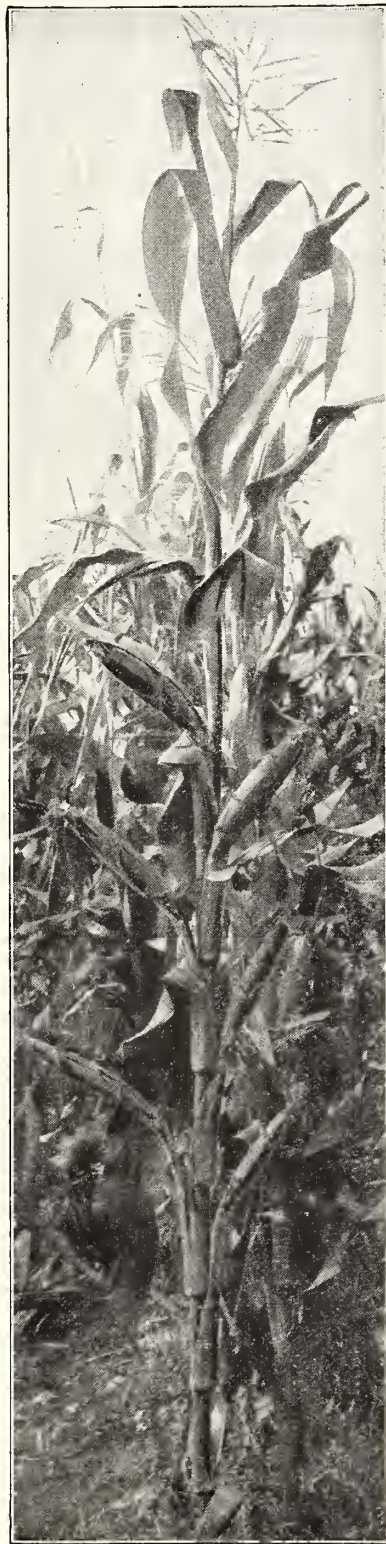
We have been studying up the "after conditions" of other great wars and the unbroken line of experience is that food prices stay up following peace regardless of what cotton, wool and clothing commodities do. This war and the end of it has increased rather than decreased food demand and that means high food prices.

Cotton may or may not go higher. It certainly won't if we continue to plant as near up to "the graveyard" as we have and nature favors a good yield. The price may be high or it may be low but the fellow who is hit is the one that has to pay \$2.00 or thereabouts for corn and other food and grain in proportion. High food prices are a certainty for a couple years more.

High corn prices hurt and hurt only the man who has corn to buy. He who makes corn enough to see him through and to sell can sit back at ease in mind and pocket regardless of whether the price be high or low.

The great Stock Show at the great Southeastern Fair at Atlanta last fall, the largest in the world except the National Show, at Chicago, along with the Boys' Corn Club Show, surely made hundreds of Southern farmers stop to think what they might have done instead of letting the boll weevil eat up their cotton crops last summer and fall. Those farmers and other up-to-date farmers will plant corn this year as they never did before and they will rotate their crops and build up their land as they never have before.

Labor has been scarce and high and everything the farmer buys in town has been just that high too. The big demand has outgrown the supply and the farmer who will make the money on this opportunity will be the one who raises absolutely everything possible that's needed on his place and then sells his cash crop for cash. It's the only safe way.



A Florida Boy's Crop of Hastings' Prolific, 76 Bushels Per Acre—(See next page)

CONVERTED TO HASTINGS' PROLIFIC

We reproduce the following from our 1919 catalogue because it's a good story of the experience of a Georgia farmer.

Up in North Georgia on one of the finest corn farms in the South, run by a live progressive man, corn has been the principal crop for years. This farm has been noted for the fine corn produced and this man and his tenants have taken great pride in a certain "big-eared" variety grown on that farm for almost a life time.

We often told him he could make far more corn with Hastings' Prolific, but he didn't believe it. He was, like thousands of others, prejudiced against the smaller eared prolific types of corn. However, we persuaded him to plant some Hastings' Prolific. His tenants, however, insisted on the old, big-eared standby.

This man and his tenants needed an object lesson and they got it in the summer of 1916. Most of our Georgia and Alabama friends remember the floods of that year that swept away practically all the corn on creek and river bottoms.

Our friend, like the others, was overflowed and lost most of his crop. When he gathered the limited amount left, he found that everything but the Hastings' Prolific was ruined. The Hastings' Prolific with its heavy waterproof shuck and solid sound ears stood these damaging conditions well. He had corn from the Hastings' Prolific where his life-time favorite failed completely.

The next year over 400 acres were grown on this farm and he told us that his tenants begged for Hastings' Prolific to plant. Not only this but the Hastings' Prolific crop of 1917 was the finest ever grown on that farm, making a yield never equalled by their old favorite variety.

Actual experience converted this big North Georgia farmer to Hastings' Prolific just as it converts every man who plants the genuine seed direct from Hastings'.

Hastings' Prolific Corn certainly has got a reputation and a mighty good one at that. No other variety is so generally planted on Southern farms as is Hastings' Prolific and when it once gets started on a farm it stays.

Now almost everybody knows that Hastings' Prolific holds more high yield per acre records than any other variety planted in the United States, these going all the way up to the 214 bushels and 40 pounds made by Ben Leath of Walker County, Georgia, in 1911, and the 214 bushels and 51 pounds made by J. Jones Polk, Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi, in 1913.

We could fill this entire catalogue with Boys' Corn Club prize yield records from every Southern state made during the past seven or eight years. We could go into detail showing particulars of how Hastings' Prolific won highest honors in Georgia six years out of seven, etc.

It's hard to find a farmer in the South who hasn't heard of Hastings' Prolific favorably. They know it's a corn of fine reputation, not a reputation gained by advertising but a reputation gained by "making good" in every county of every state in the South. It's a top-of-the-list variety no matter whether it be in prize contests or whether it be in the field of the smallest tenant farmer.

The host of imitations cropping up each year under the names of Smith's or Jones' or Brown's Prolific, etc., are direct evidence of the popularity and value of Hastings' Prolific.

It has "made good" on the poorer grades of sandy soil as well as the rich river bottoms, on the red clay hills of the Piedmont section of Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, on the "black waxy" lands of Texas, on Mississippi delta. Hastings' Prolific has a good reputation and deservedly so.

76 BUS. PER ACRE ON FLORIDA SANDY SOIL

It's not so much a question of the number of acres you plant in corn as it is the variety and quality of seed of that variety. If you plant properly grown and selected seed of that best of all variety for the South, **HASTINGS' PROLIFIC**, you come as near insuring a full corn crib from your corn acres as is humanly possible.

Florida's sandy soils are not looked on as being liable to break any world's record in corn yields and they have not. We want you to look at the picture on opposite page showing a small section of a field of **HASTINGS' PROLIFIC** grown by Frank E. Walker, of Nassau County, Florida. Frank is less than 18 years old, he planted on sandy soil and gathered 76 bushels per acre. How does your bottom land compare with this?

Description Hastings' Prolific requires a fairly long season to develop hard corn, 120 to 130 days. Stalk is large, 8 to 12 feet tall, according to soil and season, rooting deeply. Stalk and blades are large and vigorous. Ears of medium size, two or more to the stalk, depending on the distance given and the growing conditions. On good, strong land where the corn has distance of 24 to 30 inches in the row, it often makes 4 to 6 ears to a stalk. The ears are well filled out and weigh from 8 to 12 ounces. The grains are deep, white and hard. The cob is small. Seventy pounds of ear corn will usually shell out 61 to 63 pounds of grain. Shuck is heavy and covers the ear tightly, keeping out birds and insects and preventing loss in late, wet seasons, when other corn rots badly on account of storm injury. The best corn for grain production, for roasting ears, for making meal, and for stock feeding.

BUY YOUR SEED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES

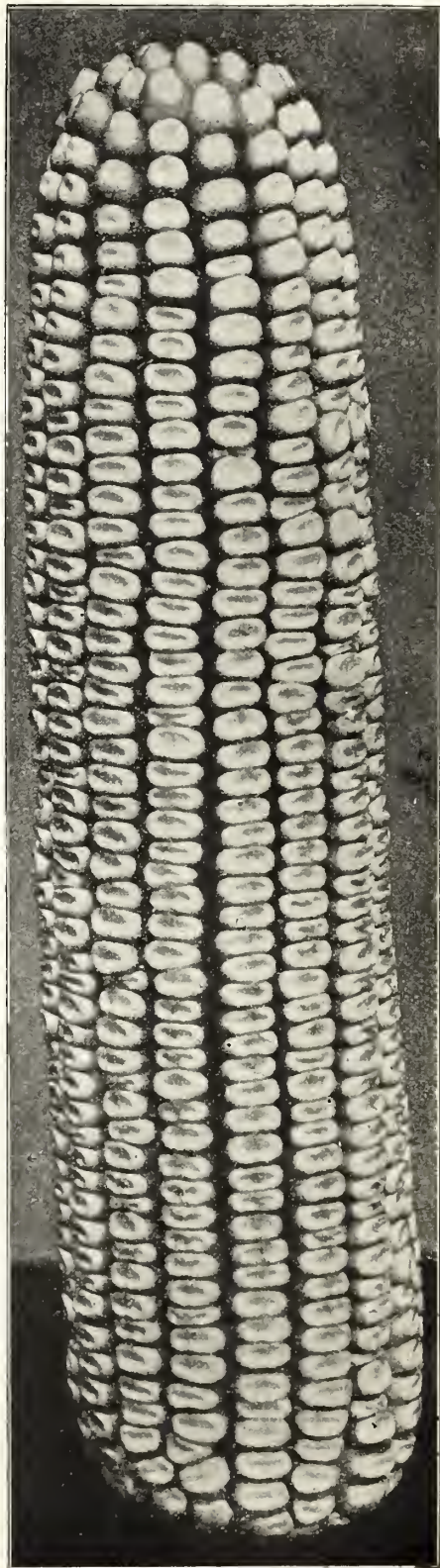
There is one safe place to buy Hastings' Prolific and that is from us. It's impossible to keep seed corn pure when grown on small farms. By owning and controlling thousands of acres our corn crops are isolated sufficiently to practically insure purity. Besides we are constantly at work breeding Hastings' Prolific. Our seed this year is fully 25 per cent better and more prolific and productive than that of three years ago. Come to headquarters and be sure of what you plant.

Prices of Hastings' Prolific, Prize-Winning Seed

Packet, 10 cents; 1 pound, 25 cents; 2-lb. package, 45c; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 14 lbs. (peck), \$1.25; 56 lbs. (bus.), \$4.50; 112 lbs. (2 bus.), \$8.75.

Hastings' Prolific The Corn That "Makes Good"

A SINGLE EAR OF HASTINGS' PROLIFIC, ACTUAL SIZE, FROM GENERAL CROP ON THE HASTINGS' FARM



Hastings' Big Rockdale Corn

(No. 141) For bottom lands in the Central South, for the black waxy lands of Texas, for the delta lands of Louisiana and Mississippi and any rich or highly fertilized uplands there is no big-eared corn that equals Hastings' Rockdale.

We are mighty well acquainted with Rockdale Corn. It's a Georgia variety and we have grown it and sold it for some twenty-three years. It's a thoroughbred, the best of all the big-eared Southern field corns for main crop. Our illustration is a little over half its natural size and shows well the general appearance of the ears. Very flinty for a dent corn, medium early for main crop; cob small and white, with long slightly dented, deep white grains. Occasionally a slightly red cob is found in it, but this is seldom. Ears very large, 10 to 13 inches long, and weigh 1 to 1½ pounds. One Texas grower reported 2½ pound ears. Fine for meal and for an all-round general purpose main crop corn with big ears it's unexcelled. This is the best big-eared corn you can plant. Read some of the testimonials below and be convinced.

1919 IN TEXAS—"The Rockdale Corn I bought from you last spring simply did fine. It grew tall with ears 12 inches long or longer and it produced about 100 bushels per acre."—Jno. P. H. Bailey, Burnet County, Texas. "Sign my name if it will help some farmers to raise better corn and 20 to 25 bu. more on the same acre. It is the best corn for fresh and bottom land there is."—W. T. Barnes, Bowie County, Texas.

TENNESSEE—"I am well pleased with results and can recommend your seed to any one. I had other kinds of corn planted but your Rockdale was best of all. Long drouth in July and August and poorly cultivated but am well pleased."—Brady Bruce, Davidson County.

LOUISIANA—"I think so much of your Rockdale Corn that I will plant at least 120 acres of it next year. Could sell all of it here for \$4.50 per bushel. It is the best all round corn I ever saw."—Tom Abington, De Soto Parish. "The Rockdale you sold me was just fine. I have one single ear with over 900 good grains of corn. Am more than pleased with my corn."—Mrs. T. J. Bryan, Jackson Parish, Louisiana.

MISSISSIPPI—"I planted one acre of your Rockdale corn and will gather 50 bushels of good corn after having three storms and rain for 30 days just at the time I didn't need it. I know no better and I have 45 years' experience in the Delta."—F. P. Barrett, Issaquena County.

GEORGIA—"I've been farming about forty years and there is no corn I like better. If my whole crop was in Rockdale I would have made all the corn I could house in spite of bad season."—G. W. Colson, Camden County.

ARKANSAS—"I'm indeed glad to say your Rockdale has proven to be the best corn I have handled for years."—Tom Black, Woodruff County. "Highly satisfactory. It's the best corn on my plantation. I can recommend your Rockdale to any one."—R. L. Bradshaw, Lafayette County.

ALABAMA—"I find it the greatest of corn."—W. N. Barnett, Shelby County. "Your Rockdale is the finest bottom land corn I've ever grown—75 bushels to the acre with disagreeable year."—Jim Coleman, Choctaw County.

TENNESSEE—"I find your Rockdale fine. I will make about 75 bushels per acre this year on upland."—W. T. Cowin, Polk County, Tenn.

Prices Rockdale Corn Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; 2 lbs., 45 cents; postpaid: 14 lbs. (peck), \$1.10; by express or freight, not prepaid; 56 lbs. (bushel), \$4.00.

Hickory King (No. 142) Has the largest grains, with smallest cob, of any white corn introduced. We have what is known as the Broad Grain Hickory King, a single grain nearly covering a cross-section of the entire cob. It is a strong grower; the stalks take a firm hold on the ground and stand upright, resisting heavy wind storms without blowing down. In fairly good soil each stalk bears 2 and sometimes 3 medium sized ears. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for planting in the South. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It is good for roasting ears to follow Early White Dent; makes a splendid quality of corn meal, and is just the right sort for stock feeding, being almost all corn and very little cob. It matures fully in from 115 to 125 days. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; 2 lbs., 45 cents; postpaid: 14 lbs. (peck), \$1.15; 56 lbs. (bushel), \$4.25.

Improved Golden Dent (Georgia Grown) (No. 144)

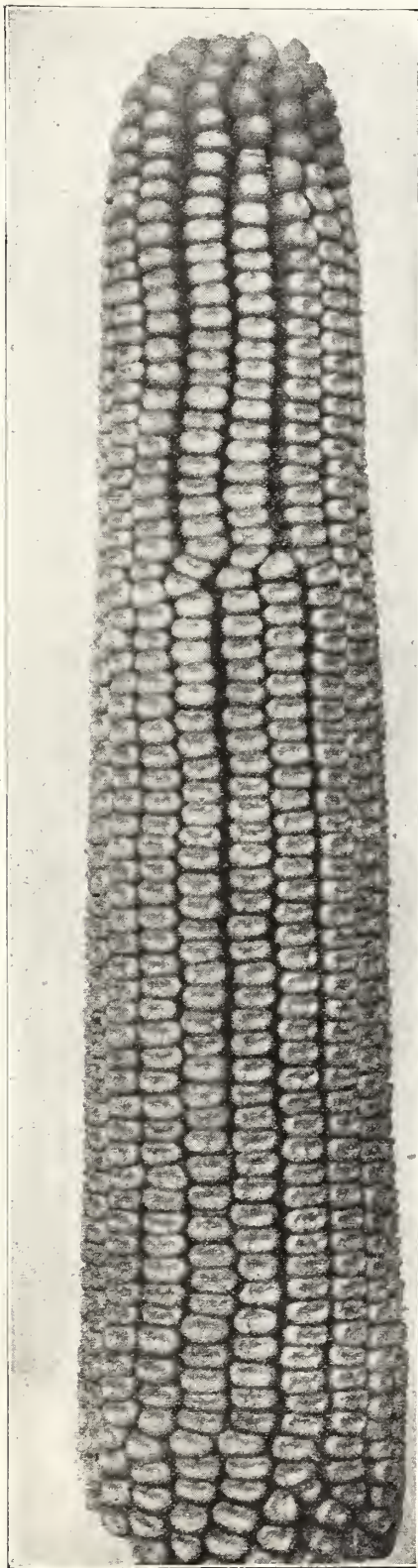
Practically all seed of Golden Dent Corn offered in the South either by seedsmen or local merchants is Northern grown and not acclimated, so seldom makes good in the crop. Ours is different. Our specially grown Georgia raised seed of Golden Dent will please you and make you a sure crop for early use. It has been the standard yellow variety for planting in the South in recent years; a splendid medium early yellow field corn. Large ears, with small red cob and large grains of deep yellow color. A strong grower, standing up against hot dry weather remarkably well for a corn of its class. It matures hard corn for feeding in 110 to 115 days, the grain being rich in feeding value. Also good for roasting ears. The Improved Golden Dent is a valuable yellow corn for early planting in the South and you cannot make a mistake in planting it. In the past our Southern farmers have preferred the white corns to plant and raise and white corn has been grown almost exclusively in the South. Many farmers know, however, that all kinds of stock prefer the yellow corn and will leave the white for yellow because of its rich buttery flavor and perhaps because the yellow is easier digested. Agricultural chemists believe they have found a relation between the fat-soluble vitamins (for quick and easy digestion) and the yellow plant pigments, such as found in yellow corn and is not present in white corn. Whether this is true or not remains to be proven, but we know that stock prefers yellow corn in the South as well as North and we should grow some at least for the needs on our own farms. Improved Golden Dent being the very best Southern variety. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; 2 lbs., 45 cents; postpaid: 14 lbs. (peck), \$1.10; 56 lbs. (bushel), \$4.00.

Early White Dent (No. 145) Favorite white variety for early crop in the South. First ready of those producing large ears. Two to 3 ears per stalk; fine for "roasting" ears. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; 2 lbs., 45c; postpaid: 14 lbs. (peck), \$1.15; 56 lbs. (bu.), \$4.25.

Make Cotton Profit by Planting Corn

Corn and products of corn to feed the family and live stock are the largest items of expense in growing cotton or other cash crop. You can grow corn for one-third to one-half the merchant's price.

HASTINGS' BIG ROCKDALE, OUR STANDARD LARGE-EARED GENERAL CROP SOUTHERN FIELD CORN FOR ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES



HASTINGS' FLORIDA FLINT A WHITE DENT CORN

Natural Size of the Ears Taken From One of Our Georgia Grown Seed Crops

(No. 149) While there is no such thing as an absolutely "weevil-proof" corn under any and all conditions, Hastings' Florida Flint introduced by us several years ago comes as near filling the bill as any dent corn.

One of our friends and customers in Bradford County, Florida, sent us a small quantity of seed of this variety some ten or twelve years ago. We were favorably impressed with its appearance in size of grain and hardness. Planted in trial grounds here in Georgia it grew off nicely, resisted drought extra well and made a good yield.

In line with our regular policy of thorough proving of all varieties before offering to our customers we grew it a second and third year, and the more we saw of it the better we liked it.

The illustration at the right from a photograph shows the exact appearance and natural size of an average ear of Florida Flint. This variety is not a flint corn, according to its name, but a hard dent corn that in normal seasons resembles flint corn in hardness and is to a large extent weevil-resisting. A wet season will make any corn softer and where there are many weevils some will attack Florida Flint but you are safer with this than with other dent corns.

Without any exception the "Florida Flint" is the hardest, large grained white corn we have ever seen. It resists drought splendidly, makes a good heavy stalk with plenty of leaves for forage, makes one to two ears per stalk and each ear is tightly covered with a heavy protecting husk that covers it completely and closes tightly over the end of the ear. With us it makes 35 to 50 bushels per acre, according to soil. We would not recommend it for an all-purpose or whole crop corn, but for something to last, with little weevil damage from one year's end to the other, it has no equal. Our suggestion would be to plant from half to two-thirds of the crop with Hastings' Prolific, or if large-eared corn is preferred, Rockdale, and the balance in Florida Flint, keeping this over for summer feeding. If you want a hard corn to resist weevil attacks, plant some of your crop in our "Florida Flint." You need not be afraid to plant it in other states because it is called "Florida Flint." We grow it here in Georgia and we have no difficulty in growing satisfactory crops of it. While not as prolific or as heavy bearer as some of our other varieties, its hardness and resistance to weevil attacks ought to give it a place on every farm in the lower South.

Sends Corn Weevils to the Neighbors

Nathaniel Hartfield, Greene County, Miss.: "Best of all, it's such a good corn to keep. When Mr. Weevil takes a notion for his breakfast he finds Florida Flint so hard to chew he will be obliged to hunt your nearest neighbor's crib."

H. C. Dykes, Natchitoches County, Louisiana, writes: "On a plot of land planted with Florida Flint and your Prolific I have the finest crop of corn in my life. The Flint was like 'coons hanging by their tails. I have three ears that measure 12 to 13½ inches."

Willie Hicks, Panola County, Texas, says: "I was really surprised. I planted three acres and it will make me 60 bushel to the acre on upland, the best corn I ever made. I can't praise it enough. I will never be without Florida Flint."

D. T. Hutson, Pike County, Mississippi: "Florida Flint will make more to the land and larger ears than any I have ever seen. Where land will make 25 bushels of old varieties, the Florida Flint will make 50 without any trouble at all. It sure is fine."

W. C. W. Cawthon, Covington County, Alabama: "We have had excellent success with this corn this season although it has been abnormally wet through this section. Corn seems to stand up well under adverse conditions, is prolific and thrifty. We are well pleased with it and expect to use it exclusively for main crop in 1920."

C. D. Clark, Liberty County, Georgia: "The corn is fine. I think it made more to the acre than any other."

Prices Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; 2 lbs., 45 cents; postpaid. Not pre-paid, 14 lbs. (peck), \$1.10; 56 lbs. (bushel), \$4.00.

Mexican June Corn (No. 148)

This corn, originally from Mexico, has a distinct place to fill in the Cotton Belt, not as a general crop corn, but one to fill in with on late plantings. It is largely used in the Southwest for planting after oats and wheat.

We do not advise (if grain is wanted) planting until June 1st in the Southeast. Between June 15th and July 1st is better. If planted earlier the tendency is to run largely to stalk and making little grain.

It is a great drought resister and usually, if there is enough moisture to sprout the seed, a crop is assured. If wanted mostly for forage or ensilage plant in April or May. Early planting makes stalks 12 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long.

Ears 8 to 9 inches long, grains short to medium, cobs medium in size, and while usually white, red cobs are often found. Ears have mostly white grains, but dark blue and red grains often appear, sometimes only one to three to the ear. This apparent mixture of color is peculiar to many varieties of Mexican corn.

Mexican June also makes fine "roasting" ears for use right up to frost. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; 2 lbs., 45 cents; postpaid. Write for peck and bushel prices when ready to purchase.

At the request of the United States Government we have discontinued the pricing and sale of corn and all other seeds by measure. Instead of offering by the pint or quart we offer one pound and two pound lots, these being respectively somewhat more than pints and quarts. To prevent too much confusion in the change we offer (in corn) 14-pound and 56-pound lots, the equivalent of peck and bushel, instead of listing 10, 25, 50 or 100-pound lots which might be confusing to you in calculating the amount needed for planting.



Hastings' Florida Flint Corn—Natural Size



HASTINGS' "BANK ACCOUNT" COTTON

OUR "BANK ACCOUNT" COTTON

OUR EARLIEST EXTRA EARLY, EXTRA PROLIFIC COTTON

This was the fourth distinct variety of cotton introduced by us, and in all respects for an extra early cotton it is the best. The result of fourteen years' close breeding and selection for an extra early prolific type. The illustration on opposite page, reproduced from a photograph of a single stalk shows what can be done with "Bank Account" under the best of cultivation.

"Bank Account" is not a chance variety. It has been bred with a distinct purpose in view. We wanted the earliest cotton we could get; a prolific cotton that would come up in yield to the later sorts; reasonably storm-proof and produce a quality of lint that would sell at top-of-the-market prices. It's an absolutely safe variety of cotton for boll weevil and short growing season districts where quick growth and maturity counts above all else. It's the one safe extra early variety of cotton. It has deep rooting characteristics that enable it to resist drought remarkably well for an early cotton.

It's our honest and candid opinion that our improved "Bank Account" is the best extra early cotton ever offered.

A COTTON FOR BOLL WEEVIL SECTIONS

Gets Ahead of the Boll Weevil Our "Bank Account" is the cotton to get ahead of the boll weevil. It makes a good crop before the boll weevil has any chance to get in his work, and for this reason the "Bank Account" cotton is worth millions upon millions of dollars to the cotton growers in boll weevil sections. Every year the weevil moves North and East. If you are already in a boll weevil section you need this variety. It opens earlier than other extra earlies, and it doesn't blow out or drop out as quickly. It's a heavier bearer and makes better and longer lint. It roots deeply, resisting both drought and storms. It branches well and has light open foliage, letting in the sun perfectly to all parts of the plant. It doesn't have dense shade for Mr. Boll Weevil to hide away in. This gets you in ahead of the boll weevil in boll weevil sections, and in any section it enables you to market long before any other variety is ready.

An All-Purpose Cotton It has been truthfully said that there is no one variety of cotton best for all sections, all lands and all seasons, but our "Bank Account" cotton will come nearer being an all-purpose cotton for all sections than anything we have ever seen. We have tried it under all sorts of soil conditions from Middle Georgia to the Tennessee line, in uplands and in bottoms, and it has "made good" everywhere it has been planted. It possesses a vigor that enables it to go on and make a fair crop when other varieties have died out completely from droughts. It is hardy, remarkably so. Every cotton farmer east of the Mississippi River remembers the difficulties in getting a stand in 1907. Four or five plantings were frequently necessary, and even with that the stands were poor. Every one of our growers of the "Bank Account" cotton got an almost perfect stand with the first planting in 1907. You can't find a hardier, more vigorous, more prolific cotton than "Bank Account."

Bale or More Per Acre in the Boll Weevil District

Louisiana has probably suffered more from the boll weevil than any of the other states. Read the following from one of our customers writing to the Southern Ruralist. E. E. Robinson, DeSoto Parish, La., wrote: "Before the boll weevil came our land would yield one-half bale per acre of common cotton. The first year they came we made 2 bales on 15 acres. We quit raising it for two years. Last year we planted 15 acres again, 13 acres in big boll cotton, from which we gathered four bales; 2 acres in 'New Bank Account' Cotton which we bought from H. G. Hastings Co. We made 2 bales from those 2 acres regardless of Mr. Weevil." That tells the story exactly. Bank Account makes a good crop before the weevil can destroy it. Bank Account fruits faster than boll weevils breed.

E. Hagin, Harrison County, Mississippi, writes us: "I wish to say your Bank Account Cotton Seed was fine. I made 14,000 pounds which turned out 10 bales weighing 500 pounds each. We had so much rain in the spring that we were 30 days late planting, then, too, we had too much rain all during the season and a lot of Boll Weevils. We had some of the native seed planted at same time which only turned out about half the cotton that Bank Account gave us. We certainly recommend the Bank Account Cotton here. I expect to plant 100 acres in Bank Account in 1920."

B. F. Watley, Union County, Arkansas, writes: "Your Bank Account is the cotton I was looking for. It fruits good and is the extra early cotton. It grows thrifty and is the early variety that beats the Boll Weevil to its maturity."

From hundreds of reports received in October, 1919, on the 1919 crop results with the worst rains and boll weevils imaginable, 94% were very enthusiastic about Bank Account, practically all saying it beats all others. 4% were satisfied with results. 1% said it was too early to report. One man said it wouldn't do. Two said they were drowned out and didn't replant.

Changing Cotton Seed This Year?

Thousands of cotton growers will want to "change seed" this year. The boll weevil has made a tremendous advance since last spring, and many of our customers have found that the old variety of cotton that they have been growing successfully, will not do under weevil conditions. They realize that they must have a quicker fruiting, earlier fruiting variety.

To show you just what this Improved Type of Bank Account Cotton has done for us this past year, we had, on our farm, one field of seven acres and another field of fifteen acres. From the seven-acre field we have picked, at this writing, October 15th, over nine bales of cotton, running from 450 to 475 pounds. From the

fifteen-acre field we have picked over a bale per acre, and have a good picking yet to gather. We don't know how these results will appeal to you, but they are proved to us, mighty clearly, that this Improved Type Bank Account is the thing for us to plant. Neighbors of ours, who have been watching this variety in the field, have asked us to book their order for seed at \$4.00 per bushel. The seed of the Bank Account offered in this catalog is this improved type, and you can be sure that you are getting just as good as the best, no matter what price you may pay us.

Now, furthermore, the weevil appeared in these two fields of Bank Account Cotton last summer earlier than they did in any other variety we had. We found punctured squares in the fifteen-acre field on Sunday, June 29th, and on the following day we found them in the seven-acre field; these were the first signs of weevils that we found on the farm this summer, and yet this Bank Account Cotton made easily twice as much cotton per acre as other varieties in which we did not find weevils until later in the summer.

Bank Account Cotton, of our improved type, does not fruit all at once and then quit, as some extra early varieties do; it begins fruiting low on the plant, and keeps growing and fruiting throughout its period of growth. Anyone who has had experience in growing cotton under weevil conditions knows that this is a mighty important thing. Early in the season, when the weevils are scarce, every day that the cotton is fruiting and putting on squares, it is gaining that much on the weevil, and if it has been properly fertilized and is worked right, it gets a good crop on the plant before the weevil catches up with it and begins taking all squares as soon as they show up, which is what happens late in the summer, from early August on.

We believe fully that farmers throughout the middle South can make cotton under weevil conditions, if they go at it right. One of the "rightest" things you can do is to plant our Bank Account Cotton, of this improved type that we are offering this year. It certainly will pay you to change your seed. You may have a good cotton, and you may hate to give it up, and you may decide to risk it one more year anyhow. All right, you can take the chance if you wish to, but remember, the boll weevil is no respecter of your opinion, and if your pet cotton fits in exactly with his needs, he will take your crop and not even say thank you.

Therefore, we want to say most earnestly to our friends and customers, from our own experience, plant our improved type of Bank Account Cotton. If you are in boll weevil territory now, or think that you will be during the summer of this good year 1920.

A FORTY PER CENT LINTING COTTON

Fourteen years is a pretty fair test on what cotton will do. Every year its heavy per cent of lint is a surprise to those who plant it. In the fourteen years we have grown it the crops have never averaged less than 40 and two years as high as 43 per cent of lint.

For Cold Bottom Lands There are hundreds of thousands of acres of cold bottom lands that are risky to plant in cotton. Plantings on this sort of land are necessarily late and much of the time the crop is lost because the bolls won't open. "Bank Account" cotton is just the right variety to make a perfectly safe crop on bottom lands. Its naturally open growth and light foliage lets the sun in and the cotton opens just as well as it does on the uplands. We had a field planted on cold bottom land in North Georgia. It made a fine crop from May 26th planting and killing frost on October 13th, and it opened perfectly.

PRICES "Bank Account" Cotton, pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, \$1.00; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$1.25; thirty pounds (Georgia legal bushel), \$3.00; one hundred pounds, not prepaid, \$9.00.

HASTINGS' UNION BIG BOLL COTTON

The Cotton That Will Co-operate

Union Big Boll Cotton introduced by us nine years ago is now so well known among our cotton growing friends that extended description and testimonials are almost unnecessary. With the exception of "Bank Account" (see pages 58-59), Union Big Boll has proved to be the most popular variety ever listed by us.

It is a true type of big boll cotton, the bolls running 55 to 65 to the pound. In it are united more good points that go to make up a thoroughly good big boll type of cotton than have ever been combined in any one variety of cotton before. It was for that reason that we felt justified in calling it Union Big Boll when we introduced it.

The seed are medium in size. It has a good lint and the lint per cent ranges around 38, remarkably high for a genuine big boll variety. It is a genuine 4 to 5 lock (mostly 5 lock) variety, easy to pick yet of good storm resistant qualities.

Union Big Boll is a remarkably healthy variety, very resistant to most diseases and insect pests attacking the cotton plant. The bolls and the fibre develop almost perfectly. This variety showed less "notes" than any variety on our cotton trial grounds.

We have never forced cotton in our tests for heavy yields yet Union Big Boll under normal cultivation and fertilizing in tests gave us 784 pounds of lint per acre, a good bale and a half. Under a heavy fertilizing test, such as hardly one farmer in ten thousand

would be willing to give it turned out at rate of 4 bales per acre.

Union Big Boll is a good cotton for boll weevil territory. Weevil has been present on the Hastings Farm for four years but so far Union Big Boll has made normal crops. It has rather small, open foliage, letting the sun in to all parts of the plant making unfavorable conditions for Mr. Weevil.

Union Big Boll, based on past experience, will grow and make satisfactorily in all parts of the Cotton Belt except the extreme northern part where only the extra early small balled sorts should be planted.

It is of medium growth but when it once starts to fruit it puts on so quickly that it is seemingly almost impossible for boll weevils to keep up with it. In the middle South, presuming on a stand at the usual time it can be depended on to put on practically a full crop in July which we consider almost insurance of a good crop.

Union Big Boll will co-operate with you if you will co-operate with it by giving a fair chance with good preparation of soil, medium fertilizing, and good cultivation. Given these it will turn you a better crop than any variety we know of year after year of the big boll class.

Prices Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 lbs., postpaid, \$1.00. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.25; 30 lbs. (Georgia legal bushel), \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$9.00.

HASTINGS' "UPRIGHT" COTTON

For eight years "Upright" has been one of the principal and most satisfactory varieties of cotton grown for general crop on the Hastings Farm.

It's very distinct in appearance, of very tall, upright growth, a regular "two to three story" cotton so to speak.

"Two story" expresses it exactly. As an example, you are going to build a five room, one story house to cover a certain amount of ground. It requires a certain sized roof to cover the five rooms. Put on another story and you have ten rooms without needing another foot of ground or roof.

That's the way with "Upright." It makes cotton down where other varieties do and then a lot more up higher. The plauter gets an extra crop up "head and shoulder high." It grows 5 to 6 feet high and can be planted nearly twice as close in the row as branching varieties. You get more plants per acre, more large bolls per plant.

RESISTS DISEASE AND BUGS

"Upright" is the healthiest, most disease resistant, bug resistant cotton we have ever seen. Most cotton diseases like shade, most insect enemies of cotton such as the boll weevil, work in the shade, and there's where "Upright" wins out. It makes a healthy growth

from the start and as it makes no heavy branches at the sides the sun gets into all parts of the plant during the day.

We have never seen a case of boll rot in our fields of "Upright." When it fruits, it does it quick, so fast that boll weevils can't keep up with the squares as they form. In maturity it is about 10 days later than Bank Account and other extra early types, but it is a true big boll variety.

It's storm proof to a marked degree, yet it is easy to pick, especially so as you get away from the back breaking, going down to the ground after the cotton.

"Upright" disappoints in looks when it first comes up. Its tall growth looks spindling to anyone accustomed to branching cotton. Your neighbors may come around and advise you to plow it up. If they do—don't worry. When it starts to fruit it gets right down to business and before you know it almost you will see the plants loaded with 30, 40, 50 or even more bolls. It seems sometimes that they have put on overnight.

We have seen many plants in our general field crops with from 100 to 120 bolls per plant. That means about 2 pounds of seed cotton per plant.

Prices Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 pounds, \$1.25; 30 lbs. (Georgia legal bushel), \$3.00; 100 pounds, \$9.00.

CLEVELAND BIG BOLL

A standard and popular early Big Boll Cotton. It makes a medium sized stalk, but is sturdy and limbs are strong enough to hold the heavyweight bolls up without breaking. Foliage rather light for a big boll cotton and the many large size bolls open up quickly and early, getting ahead of the boll weevil.

The lint is of good length and is heavy and strong in texture with a turn-out of 36 to 38 per cent lint. You won't lose any of this cotton by early frosts because it "makes" early and quickly. It is hardy, roots deeply and has proved a good drought resisting variety.

The cotton farmer who lives up to his opportunities must plant well grown seed of well bred varieties not only of cotton, but corn and every other field crop. Right seed means better and surer crops and more money in pocket or bank in the end.

Many sections of the Southeast plant the Cleveland Big Boll almost exclusively and wherever it is planted it seems to have given general satisfaction.

One thing is certain and that is the Cleveland can be planted

further north in the Cotton Belt than most of the big boll sorts with certainty of full maturity of the crop and a very high-grade product for the market. It is a standard variety to be planted with confidence.

Prices Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.00; 30 lbs (Georgia legal bushel), \$2.75; 100 pounds, \$8.50.

KING'S EXTRA EARLY COTTON

A standard early variety of small balled cotton extensively grown in the short season districts of the Cotton Belt and especially in North Carolina. Its value is in its quick maturity and prolificness. Bolls are small, make their growth in short time and open quickly. Unless picked promptly is apt to blow out. Lints from 33 to 35 per cent. Not advised for planting west of the Mississippi river.

Prices Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 lbs., \$1.00; 30 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$8.50.

The 43 Per Cent Cotton

of staple there were other features of the "Half-and-Half" that led us to omit it from our catalogue since its introduction.

There is, however, a demand for a cotton with these characteristics as is evidenced by the demand for Half-and-Half seed in the face of the denunciation of that variety by cotton buyers in some sections.

We are introducing this new variety of cotton, having all the good qualities of the original Half-and-Half but without the objectionable qualities that kept us from listing it. We have named it the "43 Per Cent" Cotton for that is exactly what it has turned out at the gin this past fall; 43 per cent on the poorest bales and up to 47 per cent on the best ones.

It is an extra early, vigorous growing, healthy variety that makes an exceptionally heavy yield and can always be counted on to give from 10 to 14 per cent greater lint per cent at the gin than the standard varieties. So far it has proven free from anthracnose or boll rot.

The lint is short, usually $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch in length. This is objectionable for it will not sell at top of the market prices. However, in the section where it is grown the farmers find that it's a most profitable cotton, that its extra heavy yield and high lint per cent far more than balance a small market discount. It's displacing other varieties because it pays better.

Prices Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 pounds, \$1.25; 30 pounds (Georgia legal bushel), \$3.00; 100 pounds, \$9.00.

Although we had first chance we have never listed and sold the so-called "Half-and-Half" Cotton that there has been so much controversy about. Leaving out of consideration the objectionable shortness

Early Velvet Beans

For twenty years or more Florida and the Gulf Coast section have known and grown the old Florida or Late Velvet Bean with its long time of maturity. They can do it and get full value out of the crop either for soil improvement or stock feed simply because they had the full length of season.

The length of time necessary to mature the Florida or Late Velvet Bean barred its use for all practical purposes over most of the Cotton Belt, where above all sections its splendid improving qualities were needed.

Our generality of soils in the Cotton Belt are poor—not in mineral elements but in the vegetable matter or humus that is necessary to enable the growing crop plants to get mineral elements that are already there but are not available.

Our continuous cropping with clean culture crops has either burned up or let wash away practically all the vegetable matter that was in them. With this condition our crops not only can not get the potash and phosphoric acid in the soil but neither can they get full benefit from the commercial fertilizers applied each year.

The value of average stable manure, stable lot trash, rotted leaves or straw is largely in the vegetable matter that it puts back in the soil.

We of the South must seriously begin a period of land building. We have been "land-skinning" until the expression of "worn-out" land is mighty common.

The South's Soil Salvation

No man or woman ever needed salvation in the religious sense any more than the average cotton growing soils of the South need salvation in the physical or land building sense. We say this in all reverence and without any disrespect to the Creator of all things.

A piece of virgin land, deep and rich with vegetable matter and plant food, is just as much a part of God's work as you are and should be treated as such instead of robbed and squandered as we and our ancestors have been doing.

The washed out hill lands of the upper Cotton Belt and the sandy lands of the lower belt all need, and need badly, soil salvation. It is up to you and to us to bring this salvation to them in the shape of these crops turned under. Cowpeas are good, but Velvet Beans are far better because they make far more growth.

The middle and northern part of the Cotton Belt were largely denied the use of the Velvet Bean until the origination and distribution of the early and extra early varieties that will reach maturity or nearly so even in the most northern part of our section. Every year sees hundreds of thousands of new Velvet Bean acres added to the South's total acreage.

With the spread of the planting, Velvet Bean Meal mills have sprung up in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and Velvet Bean Meal is successfully competing in the markets steadily as a competitor of Cottonseed Meal as a dairy and live stock feed.

Every acre of Velvet Beans planted means first of all, soil improvement; second, a crop of beans that has a cash value for market or of still greater value to be fed the stock at home.

Plant Velvet Beans in Corn

Every acre of upland or second bottom corn in the Cotton Belt ought to be planted in Velvet Beans at rate of about one peck (15 lbs.) per acre. This plan means more forage than cowpeas will make, plus six to ten bushels of beans, without decreasing the usual yield of corn. We do not advise planting in bottom land corn. The growth on bottom land would be so heavy as to break down the corn.

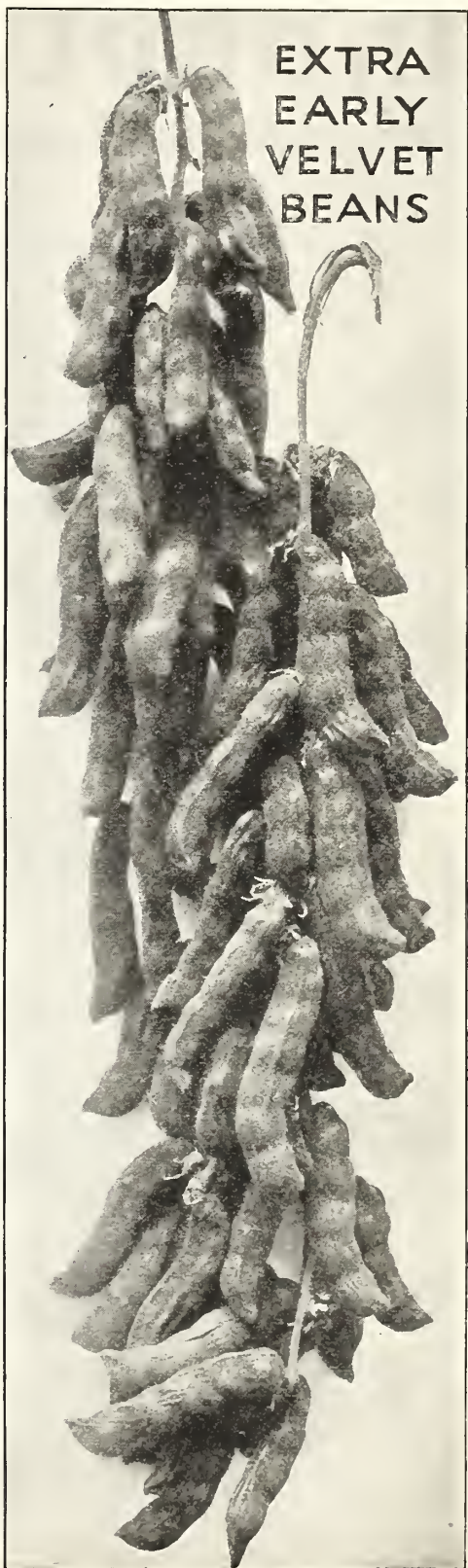
We have cut out all but two early varieties from our list, these two being apparently best adapted for general planting in the South, these being the Extra Early Velvet and the Osceola Velvet. Both have been grown on the Hastings Farm and proved more satisfactory than any others.

South of a line drawn east and west through Macon, Georgia; Montgomery, Alabama, and Jackson, Mississippi, plant the beans between the stalks of corn (2 beans to each place) about one month after corn planting. North of that line plant at the same time with the corn. Our experiments at the Hastings Farm have clearly demonstrated to us that in the northern half of the Cotton Belt the beans should be planted in the rows at corn planting time instead of later if best results are to be gotten from the crop.

Extra Early Velvet Bean (No. 605) Our illustration from a photograph shows clusters of the Early Velvet grown in Middle Georgia where the seed matured perfectly in four months. It has the strong growing characteristics of the old variety, a crop of which turned under was estimated to do the land more good than a ton of average guano per acre. Extra Early Velvet is the one best variety for the middle and northern section of the Cotton Belt, gathering nitrogen from the air like cowpeas, making two or three times as much growth and pods and adding a supply of vegetable matter to your soil that will show for years to come in your crop. Plant in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, dropping 2 seeds every 12 to 15 inches. Cultivate once or twice and then let them alone. They will take care of themselves and everything else on the land. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; postpaid. 15 lbs., not prepaid, \$1.50; 60 lbs., about \$5.00.

Osceola Velvet Bean (No. 606) This is about the newest of the Velvet varieties and is rapidly superseding older varieties. Its great value lies in its combination of extra earliness and its heavy crops of beans for feeding in place of grain. The vines are shorter with less foliage. Most desirable where less vine growth is wanted. Packet, 10c; lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid: 15 lbs. (pk.), about \$1.75; 60 lbs. (bu.), about \$6.00.

EXTRA
EARLY
VELVET
BEANS



QUANTITY PRICES ON VELVET BEANS

Write for special prices on quantity lots when ready to buy. Velvet Beans are subject to market changes. We will give you our best prices.

INOCULATE THE SEED

And Help Your Crops Grow the Highest Price Plant Food



Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa—All other conditions the same—The contrast speaks for itself

That may be a new way of putting it, but it's pretty close to facts. The most costly element of commercial fertilizers is nitrogen and is usually estimated as being worth about 17 cents per pound. Practically all of our soils are short of nitrogen.

All the clovers, cowpeas, vetch, peas, beans, alfalfa, and the other leguminous plants, have the power to draw plenty of nitrogen from the air—if the so-called nitrogen-gathering bacteria are present in the soil to attach themselves to the roots. These bacteria on the roots of this class of plants are necessary to enable the plant to do full work in nitrogen gathering. If they are not present the crop will be more or less a failure. Plenty of bacteria on the roots means rank growing crops, their absence means sickly looking plants. Where successful crops of any of these plants mentioned have been grown before, there are bacteria in the soil for them, but on new ground or where these crops have not been grown, the bacteria must be supplied before success can come.

These bacteria are obtainable in commercial form and are very easily handled effectively by any one following the simple directions found on the bottles or packages. All you have to do is to add a small quantity of water, then moisten the seed and your soil then becomes thoroughly inoculated at seed sowing time. It's the easiest, quickest, cheapest way to improve your soil.

This inoculation is not for direct use on crops like corn, cotton, oats, sorghum, millet, etc. When used on all kinds of clovers, cowpeas, soja beans, the crops accumulate a great store of nitrogen on the roots. These decay after a leguminous crop is cut off and the nitrogen is available in the soil for succeeding crops of cotton, corn, or grain, etc. In effect, it helps make your soil richer for succeeding crops, as well as making far better clover, alfalfa, vetches, cowpeas, soja beans or peanuts.

Personally we have been watching very closely this matter of inoculation of the various leguminous crops ever since the attempt was made to put the bacteria in some form for safe distribution over twenty years ago in Germany. Various methods were tried in this country, both by the United States Department of Agriculture and various firms and chemists. None of these methods proved satisfactory and it was only by more recent discoveries that a safe and sure way of distributing these nitrogen-gathering bacteria was made possible. We have been furnishing these bacteria to our customers for the past ten years, and there has not been a case reported to us where it has failed to give satisfaction when properly used. In these preparations of bacteria the bacteria can be kept in perfect condition and vigor and sent to you by mail for use on your crops.

MAKES BETTER CROPS, SAVES FERTILIZER COST

Making better crops at less cost for fertilizer ought to be the aim and object of every farmer and gardener. Inoculation will help do both. Remember, however, that these bacteria only act directly on what are known as leguminous crops; this includes all kinds of clover, beans, peas, alfalfa, vetches and peanuts. On these the bacteria can be applied with direct benefit—that is, it will make great deal larger crops per acre than you would otherwise get.

Our illustration above shows how these bacteria act on the roots of leguminous plants such as we just mentioned. The knobs or "nodules," as they are termed, are little storehouses of nitrogen, that costly element of plant food that these bacteria have gathered from the air. Some of this goes to feed the plant while growing, but the larger part remains stored in the roots. After the clover, peas, etc., have been harvested, these roots decay, leaving in the soil a store of nitrogen for succeeding crops. A good crop of any leguminous plant growing in soil deficient in nitrogen will, if the seed be inoculated, add to that soil available nitrogen equal to that found in 700 to 1000 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, worth anywhere from \$25.00 to \$30.00. What's more is that the nitrates added by a leguminous crop stay in the soil much better than when applied in the form of nitrate of soda.

The use of these bacteria on any leguminous crops means 50% to 100% more of that particular crop per acre, and it means a store of the highest priced element of plant food in your soil for succeeding crops. Isn't that worth while to you? It certainly is to us and these inoculating materials are used extensively on the Hastings Farm every year.

Special Leaflet Free Telling You All About the Inoculation

If you want to know more about the inoculation of seed of leguminous plants send for free booklet telling all about it. Ask for The Mulford Leaflet, which takes the subject up in detail and shows you exactly why you can't afford not to inoculate your legume seeds.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

These preparations of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria are put up by the H. K. Mulford Company, of Philadelphia, a concern with a world-wide reputation. These bacteria are sent out in sealed bottles, which are not ventilated nor are the bacteria given air—insurance that no outside bacteria can get in. They are "DIFFERENT" from all others on the market, being supplied in a gray culture medium instead of the common light-yellow medium. This effects more prolific growth, increases vitality and vigor and lengthens the life of the bacteria.

Mulford Cultures are low in cost and very easy to use. No experience is necessary, no special knowledge or implements are required, and any one who can read can follow the simple directions on the bottles.

NOTE—There is a different kind of culture for each kind of legume, and you must tell what "kind of crop" you want to use it on when ordering. Culture for alfalfa, for example, is not good for any other crop.

We have Mulford Cultures for the inoculation of Alfalfa, Crimson Clover, Sweet Clover, White Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Bur Clover, Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Vetch, Velvet Beans, Beggarweed, Lespedeza or Japan Clover, Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans.

PRICE—One-acre size bottle, \$1.50; 5-acre size bottle, \$5.00; Garden or ¼-acre size bottle, 50 cents; postpaid. Specify the crop you want to use it on.

PLANT PLENTY OF COWPEAS



It's the very best advice we can give to every farmer in the South, and in saying this we don't detract in the least from all we say on page 61 about Velvet Beans, especially the early varieties. Both have their rightful place on every farm in the South where the land is farmed instead of being "skinned."

Cowpeas are especially valuable as a "catch crop" and there are millions upon millions of acres of land in the South that could be and should be planted in cowpeas every summer instead of lying idle or only working "half time" if we may so term it.

None who read this will dispute the very self-evident fact that a crop of cowpeas grown on land make succeeding crops better, even if the cowpeas are cut for hay and practically all the crop removed.

Cowpeas can be planted almost any time from last frost up to August 1st. They make a fine crop to follow oats, wheat or rye, either as a single crop or mixed with sorghum for hay.

In the corn fields at "laying by" time there is nothing better than cowpeas between the rows. They take nothing from the corn, and yet they add the most expensive fertilizing element, nitrogen, to the soil for succeeding crops.

The cowpea has been aptly termed the "clover of the South," and nowhere in this wide world do good farmers attempt to build up and improve land without clover or some similar legume crop.

FOR YOUR LAND'S SAKE

A farmer's acres and their fertility and crop producing power is just as much the farmer's capital as is the machinery and buildings of the manufacturer; as is the stock of goods on the merchant's shelves. You can no more afford to let the fertility of your acres run down than the manufacturer can afford to let his machinery wear out or run down, or the merchant get out of staple goods. To succeed they must keep up to par or increase.

In no section of the world that we know has there been such a steady system of "land-skinning" as here in the South during the last 50 years. Our system of renting out land to irresponsible tenants and our "one crop" system has encouraged it to the fullest extent.

It's time for a great right-about-face movement in this respect. We must build land up instead of "skinning" it to the limit and then try to force a normal production with excessive amounts of "guano."

No matter whether your neighbor builds up his land or not, you can build yours and increase your capital year by year.

For your land's sake plant plenty of cowpeas in 1920. They will help the land and furnish plenty of roughage and grain for cattle and hogs. Growing cowpeas and Velvet Beans is almost like putting money to your credit in the bank.

Clay Peas (No. 345) The Clay has long been a standard cowpea in the South. Medium late variety of running habit and vigorous growth of vine, giving a good forage crop. The leaves do not shed, as many varieties do in curing, and the pods ripen very uniformly. For forage, peas, and a soil builder, you will be pleased with Clay. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents; 2 pounds (a little over one quart), 35 cents; postpaid.**

Brabham (No. 336) One of the best and most productive in growth and yield of shelled peas. Upright in growth and retains foliage exceptionally well in curing. Resists disease and is very vigorous and productive. Does best on light soils. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents; 2 pounds (a little over one quart), 35 cents; postpaid.**

Whippoorwill (No. 343) The standard early bush or bunch variety for early crop, for planting broadcast after oats or other grain crops or in the rows between the corn. This variety can be grown further north than other sorts and is being largely planted for soil improvement as far north as Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Seeds, brown speckled and rather small. **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 2 pounds (a little over one quart), 35c; postpaid.**

Large Black-eye (No. 340) The standard large black-eyed table pea. Good either as "snaps" or shelled. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; 2 pounds, 50 cents; postpaid.**

Lady Peas (No. 341) Very small seeded but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; 2 pounds, 50 cents; postpaid.**

Unknown or Wonderful (No. 342) So far as possible we keep in stock during the spring months supplies of the above varieties,

Iron (No. 346), and Mixed Peas (No. 338) as well as many others not listed, the supply of which are more or less uncertain in some seasons. When ready to buy in bushel lots or over write for prices, stating variety and quantity wanted. Each: **Packet, 10c; pound, 20c; 2 lbs., 35c; postpaid.**

WRITE FOR PRICES ON PEAS At the time this catalogue goes to the printer it is impossible to make close prices on cowpeas in quantity for sale in spring and early summer. When ready to buy, write for close market prices, stating quantity and varieties needed. We will give you our best prices, and freight rate to your station.

TOBACCO Southern farmers, their tenants and employees consume every year several million dollars for smoking and chewing tobacco. You may or may not have a grudge against the Tobacco Trust, but what is the use of spending these millions of dollars or your share of them for a product easily grown on your own acres anywhere in the South. Be sure of having a good supply of pure unadulterated natural leaf for either smoking or chewing that has not been "doped" or "doctored" up by the manufacturer. Most of the tobacco used is grown in the South. Why not grow yours? A packet of seed will supply almost anyone.

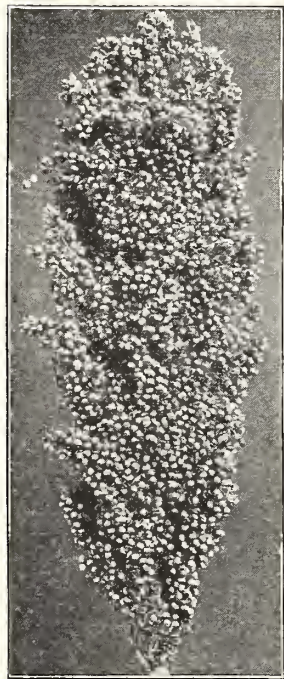
Hester (No. 435)--for Smoking Has size, shape, texture, yellow color, ripens early, most adaptable. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

Yellow Pryor (No. 436)--for Chewing Fine variety to grow in the South for chewing purposes. Makes when sun cured, the best natural chewing tobacco. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50.**



Type of Yellow Pryor Tobacco for Chewing

MONEY SAVING CROPS FOR YOU



White Kaffir Corn

The crops on the farm may be roughly divided into two classes, the money-making or cash crops and the money-saving crops. The South need never fear as to cash crops. The real vital proposition up to all of us in the South in the year 1920 and every year is the production of money-saving crops so that the almost fabulous number of dollars that come into the South every year for the cash crops will stay here. There can be no sound, permanent farm prosperity on any farm unless there is a proper balance between the cash crops and the money-saving crops. They are equally important.

White (No. 628) and Red Kaffir (No. 627) Corn

These two varieties become more valuable every year because of their drought resisting qualities. Grow 4 to 5 feet high, are very stocky and leafy; valuable alike for forage and grain. Plant from March to July, in rows 3 feet apart, drilling seed thinly like sorghum. If wanted for grain, principally, let heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut. If wanted for fodder, mainly, cut down the stalks when first seed heads begin to appear, leaving 4 to 5 inches of stubble. From this stubble will spring a second growth, making an excellent crop of forage and a fair crop of grain. Stalks keep green and juicy to the last. For poultry feed and small grain it is unexcelled. Two varieties, the White and Red; the only marked difference that we can see is that of the color of the grains. We can supply either at 10 cents per packet; 25c per pound, or five pounds for \$1.00; postpaid. In quantity, not prepaid, about 10 cents per pound. Write for prices.

Jerusalem Corn (No. 626)

Similar to Kaffir Corn, but even more resistant to drought, having been brought to this country from the arid plains of Palestine. Sow like Kaffir Corn or Sorghum, and no matter how hot or dry it gets you will have grain and forage. Grain pure white and rather flattened. Five or six pounds will plant an acre. The yield of grain from the large seed heads will largely exceed that of corn on the same land. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; postpaid. In quantity, not prepaid, 15 cents per pound.

FETERITA—A Sure Drought Beater

(No. 588) A fine forage plant for the South, brought from Egypt in 1907. Similar to Kaffir Corn in general habit, but grows a little taller and produces larger heads, standing erect; white seed and early maturity. Its greatest value, however, is its great ability to resist drought. In the extreme heat and drought in the Western States four years ago when corn burned up completely and all the varieties of sorghum and Kaffir Corn largely failed, Feterita came through practically without damage, making a splendid crop of both grain and forage. Feterita generally grows about five feet high, matures a month or more earlier than Kaffir Corn or Milo Maize, and produces larger heads and more grain. It is a good crop to plant after oats or wheat because it is quick in maturing and its grain feed value is nearly as high as corn. For hog feed cut the grain heads in the "dough" although the seed is larger and softer than Kaffir Corn. Sow in rows like Kaffir Corn at rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Packet, 10c; pound, 30c; postpaid. In lots of 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, about 12 cents per pound. Write for quantity prices.

Broom Corn (No. 625)

A fine crop for dry-land farming where there is a market for the straw for brooms. It has practically no feed value as neither the plant nor seeds are suitable for feeding purposes. Pkt., 10c; pound, 25c; postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, about 10 cents per pound. Write for quantity prices.

Yellow Milo-Maize (No. 584) Great producer of fine forage. Grows 8 to 12 feet high, stooling heavily. Can be cut several times during season. Large seed heads give a crop equal to corn. Plant 10 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cents; 5 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. In ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, about 10 cents per pound.

JAPANESE SOY OR SOJA BEANS On the right hand side of this page we show a plant of Soja or Soy Beans, a photograph taken on the Hastings Farms when the seed beans were about ready for harvest, showing the immense prolificness of this new forage crop for the South. They grow splendidly anywhere in the South; are equal to if not superior to the cowpea as a soil improver; when sown in rows and cultivated make heavier yields per acre and are superior to the cowpea in feeding value. Within a few years Soja Beans will be almost as generally planted as cowpeas. They are most nutritious and contain more fattening qualities than any other crop. Soy Beans make a good pasture for all kinds of stock, perhaps the most profitable being for hogs, supplementing the grain ration. This is especially desirable when harvesting is held up by bad weather, lack of labor, and when the crop is grown for soil improvement. Soy beans can be included in many crop rotation plans, their cash value encouraging the growing of the beans as one of the main crops. They make a well balanced ration with crops such as cowpeas and Sudan grass; they make a large yield and fine forage for all kinds of stock. The large yield of seed, the ease of harvesting it and the increasing demands for Soy Beans for food and for the production of oil and meal by cottonseed oil mills make Soy Beans a worth-while crop to grow. Mixed with corn, the Soy Bean is excellent for ensilage and from 1 to 4 tons of hay are made per acre. Sow at the time you would plant corn. Broadcast, like cowpeas, at rate of 60 to 90 pounds per acre or in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart at rate of 30 pounds per acre. When the pods are well formed it is time to cut the crop for hay; for the beans you should wait until the beans are mature.

Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans There are many varieties of the Soja Bean, but the Mammoth Yellow (No. 600) is the best, the strongest grower and heaviest yielder in the South. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25c; 2 pounds, 45c; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, about 10c per pound. Write for quantity prices.

Plant These Crops and Order Your Seeds Early

That is really good advice. The railroads of the entire country are so overloaded that freight and express shipments do not move with the promptness of pre-war days. We get the orders filled just as promptly as ever, even in our busiest season with 5,000 to nearly 10,000 orders coming to us in a single day. An unfilled order seldom remains with us more than 24 hours. We have the largest capacity for filling mail orders of any seed house in the world, but transportation on the railroads must be taken into consideration. 1920 bids fair to be by far the largest diversified crop planting year in the history of the South. Big demands will put many poor seeds on the market and you can't afford to take unnecessary chances. Be certain of your supply of the Right Seeds by ordering from Hastings' and please order early.



Matured Soja Beans on the Hastings Farm

Pearl or Cattail Millet

Best known and most valuable of all green forage plants in the South. For (No. 619) the past nine or ten years sensational seedsmen have sold this as a new plant under the name of "Pencilaria" and "Mand's Wonder Forage Plant." Pencilaria or Cattail Millet needs no introduction to any of the older residents of the South. Its great value is well known. Greatest and best yielder of green forage and continues to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently enough to prevent its going to seed. Our illustration on this page shows the heavy growth of Pearl Millet. In actual field tests made some years ago on heavily manured ground it made green forage at the rate of 95 tons per acre in 135 days. No other forage plant has ever come up to that record. A tropical plant making an enormous growth all through our long Southern summer. Relished by all kinds of stock and they eat it greedily. No plant will go further toward solving the forage problem in the South than Pearl Millet. It ought to be grown on your farm. Sow thinly in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Pound, 45 cents; postpaid. In 10-pound lots, not prepaid, about 30 cents per pound. Write for larger quantity prices when ready to buy.

Our Tennessee Grown Golden Millet (No. 618)

(Formerly German Millet)—We have said considerable in the past about the importance of Southern grown seed being necessary for a successful crop of Golden Millet in the South. We give below a reproduction from a photograph of a crop from our Tennessee seed. Is it not worth 25c or so more per bushel to sow seed that will make a crop like this? Golden Millet is an important and nutritious hay crop, largely grown throughout the South, relished by horses and cattle. Seed thickly, not less than one bushel per acre, any time from the middle of May through July, but not too early, because it does not grow off nicely until the soil and weather get warm. It matures in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head, as after that the hay quality decreases. There are two necessities for a successful crop of Golden Millet—first, rich or highly manured ground; second, Southern grown seed, that from Tennessee being the best. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. 10-pound lots or over, about 10 cents per pound. Subject to market change. Write for larger quantity prices when ready to buy.

Beggarweed (No. 510) A standard plant for hay crop in Florida, and when grown thickly makes fine quality of nutritious hay. A natural plant, coming from seed each year. For hay, cut when it comes into bloom, following which a second growth springs up which produces seed, thus seeding the ground for the next year. Best sown at the beginning of the summer rainy season. Clean seed, hull removed. ¼ lb., 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 pounds or more, 40 cents a pound.

Bene (No. 632) Tall annual herb, about 3 feet high, producing flowers followed by seed pods which shatter the oily seeds in great profusion. These seeds are relished by poultry but its greatest use at present is a crop to attract and feed wild birds, especially quail and partridges. The oil from the seed is sweet, and, like olive oil, is used on salads and for other culinary purposes. The parched seeds are used in confectionery. Drill seed in rows 3 feet apart, as soon as frost danger is past, at rate of 5 pounds per acre. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Upland Rice (No. 582) You can grow rice on upland as well as on the flooded lowlands, any ground having a reasonable amount of moisture making fair crops. If you haven't tried rice before, do so this year and see for yourself that it will make 20 to 40 bushels per acre. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. In 10-pound lots or over, by freight or express, not prepaid, 10 cents per pound.

Mammoth Russian

Every farm in the South ought to grow Sunflowers for the seed. No farm where poultry is raised can afford to be without them. The yield on fairly good land is immense, 125 bushels per acre being nothing unusual, and as a poultry feed to give rapid growth and fine glossy plumage, there is nothing that equals it. As an egg-producing food, nothing can be better. When we say that a sunflower crop is profitable, we mean the Mammoth Russian, which produces three to four times as much seed as the common varieties. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds or over, not prepaid, 20 cents per pound.

Teosinte (No. 622) Mammoth forage plant; undoubtedly one of the most valuable for the South to be used in a green state. The yield is simply enormous and can be cut all through the summer and until frost. We were assured by the late C. A. Bacon, of Ormond, Florida, several years ago, that this remarkable plant grew at the rate of 5 inches per day on his place. Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES

Field seeds are sold on market prices, subject to daily changes. Write us for delivered prices when ready to buy.

CUT OUT FARM FEED BUYING

A farmer who buys instead of grows the grain, feed and forage needed for his working or other live stock can never be permanently prosperous. These things must be produced on home acres else the so-called "cash" crops become in reality "debt" crops. Permanent farm prosperity depends on home production of these feed and forage crops. Grow them and cut out farm feed buying forever.

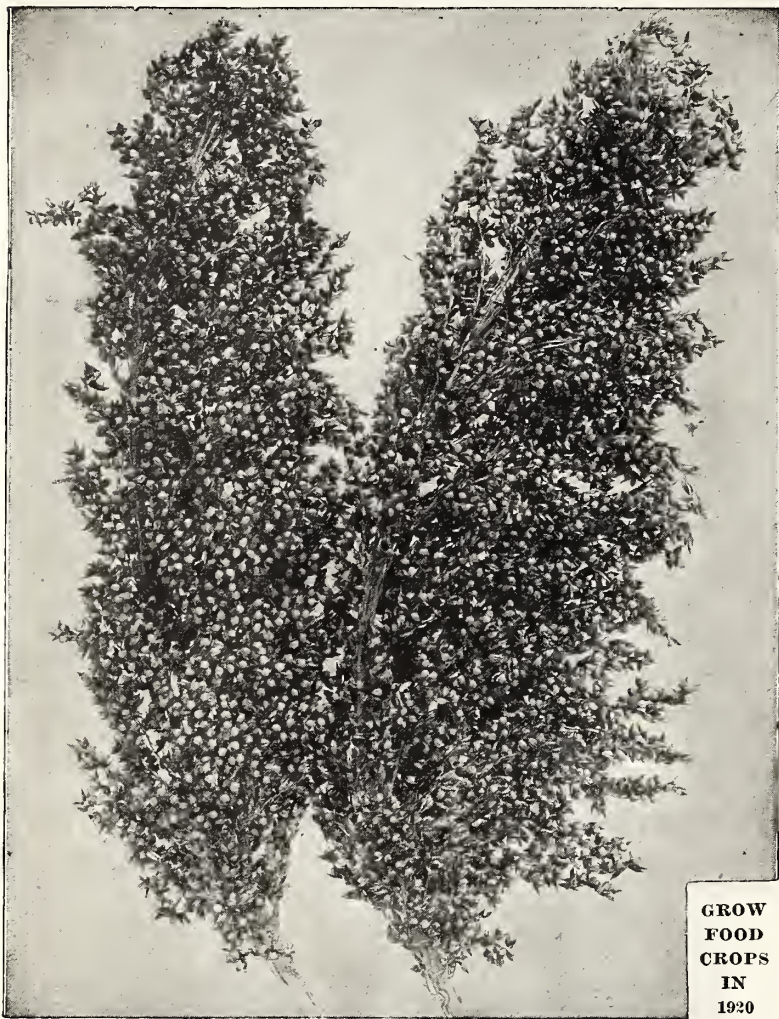


Genuine Pearl or Cattail Millet (Pencilaria)

PLANT PLENTY OF MONEY SAVING CROPS

Golden (Formerly German) Millet From Our Tennessee Grown Seed

WHITE SEEDED CHICKEN CORN OR SHALLU (No. 630)



GROW
FOOD
CROPS
IN
1920

Two Average Heads of Chicken Corn Grown in Georgia

Japanese Buckwheat (No. 615) Should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. It is well adapted and may be sown in very early spring or late summer, maturing in about two months. It is easily grown, desirable, and profitable for large grain yields, flower food for bees, and turned under it is a good soil improver. Where weeds are thick, buckwheat will smother them and put the soil in good condition for the crops that follow. Buckwheat makes a fine quality of flour, the kind that goes into the famous "Buckwheat Cakes." It's great for the poultry. **Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Not prepaid, 10-pound lots or over, about 10 cents per pound.** Write for quantity prices.

FOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST

Growing food and feed will make the South rich. Since the South started raising food and feed after Mr. Boll Weevil paid us his respects, she has been rapidly becoming immensely rich. There is no mystery about it at all.

Foods and feeds can be raised at one-fifth to one-third the market price and farmers don't have to worry about money to buy them or to pay exorbitant interest on borrowed money or credit to get them. When the cash crop is sold the money doesn't have to be spent to pay debts and interest. It's clear cash and owned by the farmers who make it. The South is awake to her many great opportunities and is becoming the richest section of the country. Outside of coffee, salt, tea, some spices and possibly sugar there is no reason why a Southern farmer cannot live at home and board at the same place. Why not even get your rightful share of the millions of dollars pouring into the South for food? The demand is much greater than the supply and at top notch prices. These high prices will remain high for a long time to come and there is no reason why you shouldn't get your share of these dollars being spent all over the world for food. You have everything with which to produce foods and feeds. The opportunity is yours!

In our tests and investigations of the various different plants of grain and forage crops that might prove of value in the South, we discovered what is really a "White Seeded" Chicken Corn. It is more valuable than the old Red Seeded and at the same time it is a much surer cropper.

Chicken Corn, Shallu or Egyptian Wheat, is a variety of the sorghum family with extra large loose, bushy heads, covered thickly with small grains. If left standing, the grains drop off in a scattering manner and the chickens gather it. If grown on a larger scale the large, well-filled heads can be cut at maturity and fed to the poultry as desired.

It is best to sow the seed rather thinly in rows three to four feet apart, leaving two or three plants to every three feet of row. If planted in small patches only, it is best to plant near enough to the chicken houses so that they can range, feeding on the seeds as they fall in the patch.

One of our Cuban friends has recently called our attention to another value this splendid plant has. In these days of high-priced wheat flour and the necessity of making it go as far as possible through mixing it, desirable adulterants are at a premium. This Cuban experiment showed that finely ground Chicken Corn or Shallu mixed with wheat flour in proportions of three parts of flour to one of chicken corn was far more satisfactory than other ingredients.

Referring again to its value as poultry feed there are large sections of the Cotton Belt and Gulf Coast sections that are buyers instead of growers and sellers of poultry. This is due to both a lack of home-grown feed and the necessarily high cost of bought poultry feed.

This White Seeded Chicken Corn with its ease of growth, sureness of crop, and heavy yields will go a long way towards solving the poultry feed problem on any Southern farm.

Where large quantities are grown heads should be cut and stored like Sorghum or Kafir Corn for winter feed. The large leafy stalks can also be cut, as they make excellent feed. Growing Chicken Corn will cut your feed bills away down. It's the cheapest and best feed you can get. Plant 8 pounds per acre in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; 4 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid.

Raise Poultry on the Farm

Absolutely every single farm in this country ought to have a yard full of poultry: Chickens, ducks, turkeys, guineas or geese, or all of them. Do you have fried chicken and fresh eggs regularly?



Head of Japanese Buckwheat

HASTINGS' SYRUP CANE (No. 589)

Origin About ten years ago our grower obtained seed of this Syrup Cane from the far South, and since that time he has been selecting his seed by picking out from the best plants the largest and best developed seed heads. During this time he has tested other varieties and found this type of cane better than all other sorts for making syrup.

Maturity It is two weeks later than Amber or Orange and makes a larger stalk and fully more than $\frac{1}{2}$ more fodder than either Amber or Orange Cane. Therefore, it is especially recommended for silos.

Culture Plant this cane seed on rich land during April or May in drills (4-foot rows) at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Cultivate like corn and chop out like cotton leaving plants about 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. One seed will stool out and produce three to five stalks, usually growing from 10 to 12 feet tall, and under favorable conditions this variety will usually produce from 30 to 50 bushels of seed per acre and 125 to 200 gallons of syrup per acre, which is usually of a fine flavor and always sells well. It is best to cut for making syrup just before the seeds ripen, as the plants have more saccharine at that state of development, but if you desire to save seed, let the plant mature and cut when it is fully ripe. The seed heads should be cut and cured in the field. This new variety of sorghum produces an abundance of splendid fodder. Some of the larger syrup makers do not pull the fodder, but run the plant and fodder through a cane crusher, thereby saving labor. This method of crushing the cane may cause the syrup to be a little darker in color than if the fodder is pulled. Seed should not be run through crusher after they ripen.

Recommendation It is our opinion that this new introduction, Hastings' Syrup Cane is the best syrup cane that can be grown. It is an All-purpose Sorghum Cane, recommended in the highest for syrup, silage, fodder and seed. Orange, Amher and Red Top Sorghum are not good for syrup making and it is our experience that Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane cannot be depended on for purity. Hastings' Syrup Cane is somewhat similar to the Seeded Ribbon Cane but can be depended upon and is a vastly better cane for all its purposes all the way through. Hastings' Syrup Cane is a real syrup maker and we are doing the South a great service in offering dependable seed of this much needed crop this year. Wishing to distribute this new crop as widely as possible, we are obliged to limit the quantities sold in 1920 to 5 pounds per planter. That is enough to plant $\frac{1}{3}$ acre; a plenty to give every planter seed to try it out for himself and to get a good start.

Prices Seed is necessarily very scarce this first year of introduction, but get a start in 1920. You will never regret it. It's a real, dependable syrup cane. Pound, 50 cents; 5 pounds for \$2.00; postpaid. Order early.

SORGHUM or CANE SEED for FORAGE

Recleaned--Free from Trash and Dirt Every year the sowing of Sorghum in the South for forage and hay crops becomes more general. Can be sown either alone or mixed with cowpeas. Planted in drills, use 8 to 10 pounds per acre, or about a bushel (50 pounds) broadcasted for forage; if sown broadcast with peas use about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel (25 pounds) with one bushel of peas. It pays to fertilize sorghum heavily, the increased yield more than paying for the fertilizer. Every bushel of sorghum which we send out is thoroughly recleaned and free from trash, stems and dirt.

Early Amber Sorghum Early Southern variety grown almost exclusively for forage crop either alone or broadcasted with peas. Pound, 25 cents; 5 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots, not prepaid, about 9 cents a pound. Quantity prices subject to market changes; if wanted in quantity, write us for prices when ready to buy.

Early Orange (No. 585) Larger than Amber, maturing ten days later. Pound, 25 cents; 5 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, about 9 cents a pound. Write for prices.

Red Top Sorghum (No. 583) Later, larger growth and better drought resister than Amber and Orange. Growing in favor in the Southeast. Pound, 25 cents; 5 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots, not prepaid, about 10 cents per pound. Write for prices.

GROW MORE FEED TO FEED MORE STOCK



Hastings' Syrup Cane—Dependable Seed



Hastings' Early Amber Sorghum—Showing Character of Growth

MAKE FORAGE

With the rapidly increasing stock industry in the South and the prosperity coming to the South on account of it, raising more stock feed, and especially forage is paramount.

The South is destined to become a great stock producing section of the country of good, purebred stock, and forage must be raised to feed it. Raise more stock, but first, it is only a paying proposition if you grow all the feed necessary for that stock on your own acres. Sorghums are Forage crops for the South.

Hastings' Syrup Cane is a wonderful producer of forage and grain as well as syrup and is very valuable for ensilage. Early Amber, Early Orange and Red Top Sorghums are forage producers of great merit and every farmer in the South with even a single head of stock on his place would do well to raise a plenty to feed his stock.

At the International Show in Chicago in November the South took the big share of honors. The Grand Champion Steer and three other champions of their particular breeds came from Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. Live stock has found its natural home in the South. Grow more feed to feed more live stock.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE (No. 400)



Well Developed Plants in a Field of Our Dwarf Essex Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape (No. 400)



Chufas or Earth Almonds

For spring, fall or winter planting for quick green forage or grazing for hogs and poultry, there is nothing equal to Dwarf Essex Rape. While most largely planted in fall and early winter one or two plantings in the spring should not be passed by. It makes a quick succulent growth which will be liked by all two and four-legged animals on the place. If once used on the table as a substitute for "turnip greens" you will be far more anxious to have a "rape patch" than a "turnip green patch."

The tops look like rutabagas and growth is similar yet larger. Rape makes no bulbous roots. Can be planted in rows like turnips, 4 pounds per acre, or broadcasted 8 to 10 pounds per acre, covering by a light harrowing. Ready for grazing in 8 to 10 weeks. Plant Essex Rape this spring. Pound, postpaid, 30c. In 10-pound lots or more, not prepaid, 16c pound.

CHUFAS OR EARTH ALMONDS It's amazing how few people actually know how valuable Chufas are as a (No. 617) crop to plant for fattening hogs. With the increasing interest in hogs in the South we expect to see tens of thousands of acres of Chufas planted each year.

We have known experienced hog raisers to pay as high as \$20.00 per bushel for Chufa seed in seasons of great scarcity, so as to be sure and have a Chufa patch to turn their hogs into during the fall months. They know the real value of Chufas as a hog-fattening crop.

The Chufa is a species of ground nut, most easily grown, and which ought to be on every Southern farm every year as a hog-fattening crop. Can be planted from April to June, cultivation to be similar to that for bunch peanuts. The crop is usually matured by September 15, and can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting.

Chufas are highly recommended by the Experiment Stations of Alabama, Florida, Arkansas and Louisiana. We know of no crop that will produce as heavy crops in proportion to the quality of land as Chufas, some reports of yield being almost incredible, ranging from 200 to 1000 bushels per acre. Any land suitable for cotton, corn, potatoes or peanuts will make profitable crops of Chufas.

At the Arkansas Experiment Station one-third of an acre of Chufas supported three hogs, averaging 122 pounds each, for 46 days. The gain during the 46 days averaged 66 pounds per hog. In this test Chufas proved practically as good as dry corn for fattening purposes. In the Alabama Station test the yield of Chufas was 172 bushels per acre. Chickens and turkeys as well as hogs are very fond of them.

Make rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping seed about one foot apart in the row, and covering about 2 inches. Chufas require from 1 to 1½ pecks per acre. We advise early orders, for almost every year we have to refuse late-in-the-season orders. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 40 cents; postpaid. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy. Full result of the Chufa crop is seldom known until very late in the season as it is a slow crop to harvest, clean and thoroughly dry fit for seed purposes. That is why we can't name prices in catalog.

Plant Plenty of Peanuts

The peanut as a "cash" crop and as a feeding and fattening crop is coming into its own. In many parts of the South it has long been looked on as desirable to have a small peanut patch for the hogs to run on for fattening and possibly a few over for the children to "parch."

Now the peanut has become a full man-sized crop with hundreds of thousands of acres under cultivation both for hog feeding and in many sections for sale direct to oil mills for the manufacture of peanut oil and meal.

Peanuts ought to be a regular crop on every Southern farm that has sandy, light clay or loose loam soils. Every part of the crop is of use. The tops make splendid hay or forage, the nuts are valuable either for feed or for sale to the oil mills, most of which will contract in advance for your crop. You can trade with them and get back the meal for feed just as you would trade cotton seed for cottonseed meal.

Last, but not least, the peanut is one of the leguminous plants that draw that most costly element of plant food, nitrogen, from the air, depositing it in your soil for the use of future crops.

The peanut as a real crop has come to the Cotton Belt to stay. If you fail to plant peanuts plentifully it's your loss. The Spanish Peanut (two varieties) is early and a heavy bearer. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast where they can be planted as early as April and as late as July 15th, two crops can be made. Plant from 1 to 2 bushels per acre, the Spanish or bush sorts thicker or closer than the running varieties.

Just a word. You may desire some of the improved varieties such as are offered below. You may not feel able to pay the price for quantity sufficient for your acreage. Send in your order for one or three pounds or more, plant in well prepared ground and grow your seed for large acreage next year.

Hastings' Improved Spanish (No. 579) This new variety we introduced has been bred for the purpose of increasing the size somewhat and the number of kernels per hull to three to a marked degree, yet keeping the fine quality and productiveness of the standard Spanish peanut. Our grower has established this sort and has obtained better yields than with any other variety. It is especially adapted to sandy lands and shows remarkably few "pops" in the crops. Best re-cleaned, hand-picked seed stock. Pound, 50 cents; postpaid. We cannot offer larger quantities this year.

Spanish Peanut (No. 581) For a long time has been the best variety for a forage and fattening crop in the South. An early, heavy bearer; bushes growing close, so very easily cultivated. Grains or nuts are smaller, but much sweeter and finer flavored and much more free from "pops" than the larger sorts. Best re-cleaned seed stock. Pound, 40 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots, not prepaid, 22½ cents lb.; 50-lb. lots at 21 cents; 100-lb. lots at 20 cents. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

North Carolina Running Peanut (No. 580) Recently there has been an increased planting of the running varieties of peanuts. The best and surest cropper in the Central and Lower South is the "North Carolina." Nuts somewhat larger than the Spanish, easily grown, and nuts fill out nicely with very few "pops" for a running variety. Finest re-cleaned seed stock. Pound, 40 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-lb. lots, not prepaid, 22½ cents lb.; 50-lb. lots at 21 cents; 100-lb. lots at 20 cents per lb. Write for market prices when ready to buy.

Improved Valencia Peanut (No. 578) There is a constantly growing demand for a peanut adapted to our section and yet larger in size with a greater number of nuts or kernels than in the generality of varieties planted in the South. The Improved Valencia coming originally from Spain fills the requirements exactly and has proven through several years' test its full adaptability to our growing conditions. A most productive and desirable variety, a distinct improvement in appearance over any variety in general use. Pods are large, close and well filled, containing 3 to 4 nuts or kernels in each pod. Of very mild, sweet enjoyable flavor. Their handsome appearance makes storekeepers, or any one wanting them for ordinary commercial purposes, buy them on sight.

The Valencia is well worth a trial on your farm. Home Grown Seed, pound, postpaid, 45 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.25. Not prepaid, 10-lb. lots, 25 cents per pound, 50-lb. lots at 23 cents; 100-lb. lots at 22½ cents per pound.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE THE GREATEST OF HOG FEEDS

The Southern farmer who grows hogs and does not grow Jerusalem Artichokes is neglecting a most important hog-food crop. It is a most valuable food for hogs, fattening them quickly, and it is said by many hog raisers that a hog fed on artichokes has never been known to have cholera. They are fully adapted to Southern plantings, growing and increasing through the entire season. They are grown from tubers, the same as Irish potatoes. It requires 300 pounds to plant an acre. On very rich land they have produced nearly 1000 bushels per acre. Turn the hogs into the field and they will harvest them. Plant in March and April in rows 3 feet apart, dropping seed every 2 feet in the row. Let grow until fall. Hogs will be delighted to harvest them all through the winter. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 3 pounds, 70 cents. By freight or express, not prepaid, 10 pounds, 75 cents; 50-pound lots (bushel) and upwards, 6 cents per pound. Write for large quantity prices.

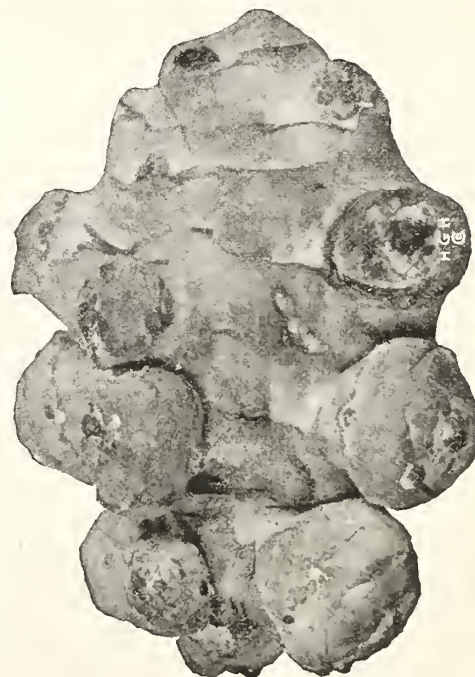
THE WHOLE WORLD NEEDS FOOD

There is a tendency to stop the planting of food and forage crops for hope of lower food prices. This is a mistake. Peace has brought into the food market of America over a hundred million extra hungry mouths. It will take years to get the world back to anything like normal conditions of production and consumption.

The wise farmer will keep on increasing his food crop acreage to obtain the highest top-notch price in history for food. The great North and West will cut down their vast wheat acreage and the high price of cotton will make thousands of Southerners plant more cotton than ever. Be wise.



Type of Hastings' Valencia Peanuts



Tuber of Jerusalem Artichoke



ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER (No. 500)

Alfalfa is the most talked of and most widely planted of all the varieties of clover in the world.

Alfalfa is a fairly permanent high value farm crop that, for success, requires careful preparation. It's impossible to give full details in this catalogue, but if interested we will gladly send you free on request our "Alfalfa Bulletin No. 101," which goes into the subject fully and gives directions that almost insure success.

Alfalfa in the South will produce 5 to 7 tons of hay to the acre each year and in money value is worth 45% more than other clovers and 60% more than Timothy hay. It will grow 4 or 5 crops a year and it does not exhaust the soil; it enriches the soil. Its long branching roots penetrate far down, 15 to 20 feet, and so loosen the subsoil that it is a gigantic subsoiler, resists drought, and gets plant food where other crops would be a failure. When the plants are destroyed in order to raise other crops on Alfalfa land, the large roots decay and produce a vast source of fertility to be used by following crops.

It is said that the feeding value of a ton of Alfalfa is equal to a ton of shelled corn.

Many other interesting facts might be given about Alfalfa. We can't say too much for it because it's a working plant which is changing the destiny of many farming sections. No farmer in the South with stock can afford to let it go without trial.

Although fall sowing is preferable, fine results can be obtained from early spring sowing. Give it care and attention, especially the first year, and your trial will show you that you cannot afford to be without it. Get it thoroughly established by first preparing your

land, applying plenty of lime, and before seeding you should inoculate the seed. If your land has never had Alfalfa growing on it before, be sure to inoculate the seed with nitrogen-gathering bacteria for Alfalfa, for without inoculation your success is exceedingly doubtful. The Alfalfa bacteria, which are necessary, sell for \$1.50 per one-acre bottle. Full directions for use come with each bottle; see page 62. When once established, Alfalfa is the most valuable permanent clover that can be grown. It is adapted to almost the entire South and has the highest feeding value of any hay. Do not sow on wet ground, high and rather dry being preferable, and only cut when coming into bloom.

Do not buy cheap Alfalfa seed. If it's cheap, it is not pure Alfalfa but mixed with weed seeds. Weeds are very troublesome to Alfalfa, crowding it out and ruining the quality of your hay, so be sure to get the highest grade seed and no other kind. This is absolutely essential to success.

Sow in thoroughly prepared soil, either broadcast or in drills, at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

If you are in doubt about Alfalfa growing or want to know anything further about Alfalfa, write and ask us for Hastings' Farmers' Bulletin No. 101. It is free and contains valuable information about growing Alfalfa.

We sell only the highest grade seed 99% purity or over, and all of it is the strongest Northwest American grown seed on the market. Price, 65c per pound; postpaid, 10-lb. lots or over about 45c per pound. When ready to buy, write for our best prices.

Japan Clover or Lespedeza (No. 505) One of the most valuable Southern clovers, growing well on either rich or poor soil. On poor land it has a creeping habit; on better quality of land a bush form, making a vigorous plant, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Sow in either spring or fall about 25 pounds per acre. Harrow in to the depth of 1½ to 2 inches, according to character of soil, then roll or firm the soil in the most convenient way. Makes good grazing. Well adapted for use as green manure by turning it under; it enriches the soil, and prevents "washing" of hill lands. Its abundant long taproots and laterals decaying make the soil porous and leave in it much valuable nitrogenous matter to be used by the following crops. Roots penetrate deeply, enabling the plant to bear severe dry spells, also bring up valuable plant food from the subsoil. In Florida sow in the fall for best results; in Georgia, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi sow in March or early April. Four-ounce packet, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. Write for our best prices on larger quantities.

White Clover (No. 509) This clover does well in the Central South. Most all permanent lawn and pasture mixtures contain some White Clover and by itself it makes good grazing for cattle and sheep. It is perennial with rather uncertain habits of growth, sometimes covering the ground with a thick mat of vigorous plants and sometimes lies comparatively dormant, so it should be seeded into sod or mixed with other clovers or grasses. It succeeds best on moist ground or during a wet season. If sown by itself use 10 pounds per acre, or half that amount when put in with other clovers or grasses. Best grade seed, 85 cents per pound, postpaid.

Sweet Clover or Melilotus (No. 507) Also known as Bokhara Clover. As a land-builder it has few equals. Experiments on the Hastings Farm are leading us to seed down our poorer land with it for soil building. It is a coarse clover resembling Alfalfa, in fact, has been called "Alfalfa's twin sister," and using the same kind of inoculation is very valuable in preparing land for Alfalfa. It is fine for raising bees and to build up your poor land it is mighty good. Sow about 12 pounds to the acre in February and March for spring planting or August to October for fall planting. Pound, hulled or cleaned seed, postpaid, 60c. Write for quantity prices.

Red Clover (No. 508) A valuable farm crop of the Cotton Belt. Equally good for pasture, hay or soil improvement. Even the first crop makes rich feed and is most valuable for hay. Red Clover is a nitrogen-gathering plant and one of the best soil improvers. Clover intelligently used is one of the farmers' best friends and should be used in the regular rotation. Sow in the fall or spring, September and March being the best months. Pound, by mail, postpaid, 75 cents. Prices in quantity subject to market changes. Write for prices when ready to buy.



Red Clover

The Sudan Grass

(No. 548) This new grass was brought to the United States from Egypt in 1909. It was first planted in an experimental way in Texas, then the seed distributed to various Experiment Stations with remarkably successful results. We have grown it on the Hastings Farm in Middle Georgia for five years and it is certainly a wonder as a hay producer. We can best describe it by saying that it has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass with a lot more of its own added, and while it looks like an extra tall-growing strain of Johnson Grass it has not a single bad quality of Johnson Grass, such as the creeping underground root stocks. Sudan is an annual grass requiring reseeding every year. It can no more become a pest on your farm than can sorghum or cowpeas. Once killing frost comes it is dead and another seeding is necessary the next year. It easily crosses with sorghum and for that reason there is little pure or nearly pure seed of it, most of it having been grown near enough to sorghum to cross and be impure. With us, planted in rows for seed, it grew from 6 to 7 feet high. Sown broadcast for hay crop growth was about 4 feet high, furnishing two heavy cuttings, and had the seasons been favorable a third one would have been obtained. Four tons of dried hay per acre will not be an exceptional yield here in the Southeast. Easily cured and should be cut when first coming into bloom. Hay is much softer than Johnson Grass, stems being much more slender and leafy. In feeding value it ranks high in comparison with other hays and will go far in providing a much more satisfactory and easily handled cured hay than sorghum and peas. Sudan Grass is a wonder in its "stooling out" qualities and we certainly expect to see the time come when it will supersede the different varieties of sorghum for hay and forage crops in the South. It is certainly far superior to them. For hay crop, sow Sudan Grass broadcast at rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre. For growing a seed crop for your own future use, plant thinly in rows 18 inches apart, using 5 to 6 pounds of seed per acre. Plant at least a small quantity of Sudan Grass this year as soon as danger from frost is past, for if you want a satisfactory hay plant for the Cotton Belt or even as far North as Ohio you can get nothing so productive. Be careful in buying Sudan Grass. Many samples we have seen contain Johnson Grass seed; others are Sudan-Sorghum crosses. Price: $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15c; pound, 40c; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 pounds at 30c per pound; in 100-lb. lots at 25c per lb. Prices subject to change without notice.

Italian Rye Grass Recommended principally for fall planting but can also be planted in spring.
(No. 536) When sown in the fall this variety matures very early, in latter May, and two or three more cuttings can be made that summer and fall. It is one of the quickest growing of all grasses, has very tender stalks and leaves, and in addition, abundant growth. This grass is an annual so never becomes a pest. Many plant it by itself, but it is also very valuable when planted in mixtures. In Bermuda and other lawns it is valuable during the winter. When the other grasses are dead or dormant the Italian comes up and keeps your lawn green. Sow about 45 pounds per acre. Price, 40 cents per pound, postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, about 22½ cents per pound. Write for quantity prices.

English or Perennial Rye Grass (No. 535)

English Rye is very similar to Italian Rye, grows off a little slower, but has the advantage of lasting for years. It makes very heavy leaf growth so is fine for pasture or hay. This grass does well in mixtures, and is wonderful for the lawn. Use it in Bermuda sod to keep the lawn green in the fall, winter and early spring, when the Bermuda is dormant. Being perennial it is especially adapted for pastures and lawns and for hay by itself as well as in mixtures with grasses such as "Orcard" and "Tall Meadow Oat." Sow about 45 pounds per acre. Price: Pound, postpaid, 40 cents. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, about 22½ cents per pound. Write for quantity prices.



Sudan Grass

Hastings' Farm Bulletins Free

A great many farmers in the South have never planted a diversity of crops and often they do not know how to plant wheat or alfalfa or other of the Grass or Clover Crops.

Recognizing the need for such information from the daily letters of inquiry received as to how best to prepare, sow and cultivate these various crops we have from time to time prepared and had printed a series of Bulletins on various crops.

They are written partly out of our own experience, partly from the experience of successful farmers working in other Southern States under the varying soil and season conditions. They are all valuable and interesting and we will send them free on request to any of our customers. Just write us stating which bulletins you wish. There is no charge. We furnish them as a part of the service we are glad to render our customers.

Bulletin 101--Alfalfa

Bulletin 102--Hog Feeding Crops

Bulletin 103--Rape

Bulletin 106--Hay and Forage Crops

Bulletin 107--Onions

Bulletin 110--Corn Growing

Bulletin 111--Cotton Growing

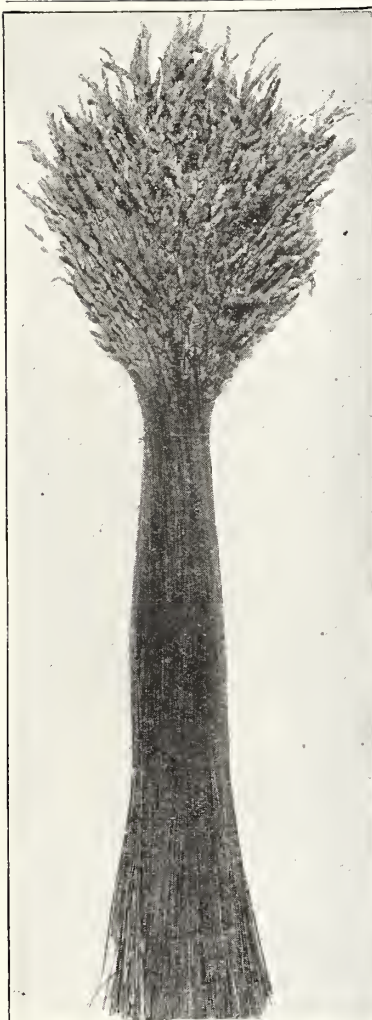
Bulletin 112--Sudan Grass

Bulletin 113--Cabbage and Turnips

Bulletin 114--Rhodes Grass

As we reprint these bulletins from time to time new points are brought out so all of these helpful "Farmers's Bulletins" are thoroughly up-to-date and the information is absolutely reliable.

We are especially anxious to hear from any of our customers as to any crop. If you have been particularly successful with some special method of cultivation, fertilization, preparation of soil, seed inoculation or anything you think would be helpful to us and other farmers we will consider it a great favor for you to write us about it.



Orchard Grass

GROW MORE GOOD GRASS

We of the South spend most of the summer killing grass in our cotton and corn fields and spend most of the winter buying grass in the shape of hay.

No farming country can be permanently prosperous without grass and live stock, and you can't keep live stock without grass-growing. It's certainly time for the South to do more thinking about the "Grass crop," and see it as something to be grown, not "killed."

Orchard Grass (No. 542) One of our most reliable grasses for the Middle South for either hay or pasture. While succeeding well on almost all reasonably fertile soils it does best on loamy and moderately stiff uplands. Starts growth very early in the spring and continues well into the winter. A quick grower and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears closest grazing. This grass is probably more cultivated than any other grass in the world. No other grass so easily adapts itself to widely different soils and climates, and farmers in all countries hold it in high esteem for both pastures and hay crops. Most animals select orchard grass in preference to any other in grazing. It is very easily handled and cured for hay. It is a long-lived grass, with half a chance lasting under good treatment thirty to forty years; yet it is easily exterminated if the land is wanted for other purposes. Sow about 45 pounds per acre in either spring or fall, and cut when in bloom. **Present prices:** Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, highest grade seed, about 35 cents per pound. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Johnson Grass (No. 537) While considered a pest in many parts of the South, it is now coming to be recognized as one of our most valuable hay and forage plants. In places where its growth can be controlled and kept from spreading into cultivated fields there is no other grass that makes such enormous yields of hay. It should be cut or mowed just when seed heads begin to form, and furnishes about three cuttings per season. There is a great demand for the hay, as it is eagerly relished by all classes of stock, and especially horses. The seed may be planted in early spring or early fall and at the rate of 50 pounds per acre will give you permanent summer pasture and hay crop forever. It is very hardy and no matter how close it is grazed it will grow and make an excellent quality of hay on most any kind of soil. Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

Timothy (No. 546) A hay grass suitable only for the northern part of the South, especially hill and mountain districts. It is the standard hay crop in the North and makes one of the most popular, nutritious, and salable of hay grasses. It does not make such good pasturage, but the hay crop is great where it is well adapted; on clay or heavy loams, lowlands, or in mountain districts, although it will do well on any good, stiff loamy soil, provided moisture is abundant. "Red Top or Herd's Grass" and "Meadow Fescue" mature at the same time as Timothy and do well in mixtures with the Timothy. They will increase the yield of hay and will largely increase the yield and value of pasturage. Pound, 99% purity or over, postpaid, 35 cents. In quantity, not prepaid, about 17 cents per pound. Write for prices.

EAST COAST OR RHODES GRASS

(No. 543) Introduced into Florida from Australia some eleven years ago this grass has made a wonderful success on both the east and west coast sections of Florida, at many points along the Gulf Coast in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana as well as the Texas Coast country. In what is generally termed the "Brownsville section" of Texas it is now almost as much of a standard hay crop as alfalfa.

Our attention was first called to it through a small plot of it growing near St. Augustine, Florida, and a little later to it being grown on a larger scale farther south in St. Lucie County, where it showed remarkable results on thin, sandy land, where nothing else had proven satisfactory for hay purposes.

We secured a limited supply of the seed from Australia and were the first American seed house to offer it. Soon it had a firm hold as a hay crop on the East Coast of Florida and also proved fully successful on the West Coast.

Experimental plantings in southwest Texas, at Mercedes in the Brownsville section, made good right from the start and it's now recognized as a standard and one of the most profitable crops grown in that part of Texas.

One of our customers in Texas reported the interesting fact that stock turned in a field to pasture where both alfalfa and Rhodes Grass were growing would not touch the alfalfa once they had got a taste of the Rhodes Grass.

Rhodes Grass is apparently not hardy in the central South for it has winter killed in sections over 50 or 60 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico. For all of Florida, a strip along the Gulf 50 to 60 miles wide, and in Texas south of San Antonio we recommend it unreservedly.

12 Tons Hay Per Acre Per Year

That is a great record yet it's the result of careful test growth of it at Fellsmere, St. Lucie Co., Florida, where the long growing season gives more cuttings than elsewhere.

The hay is of fine quality grading up almost equal to timothy. It is not coarse and has nothing of a pest nature about it. A thorough plowing kills it out. If you live inside the limits set above, we certainly advise a trial of it.

Special Rhodes Grass Circular

If interested ask for our special circular on Rhodes Grass, which goes into this subject more fully than is possible for this catalogue.

Mr. R. E. Evans writes: "I bought seed of you last spring for ten acres. It has proven the most satisfactory hay maker ever introduced in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. You have received several orders from those who inspected my crop. It has not failed to produce one ton per acre per month. I will sow it in my alfalfa field so that it will soon choke out the alfalfa and the field will consist of Rhodes Grass only. It is a weed exterminator."

Prices Quarter pound packet, postpaid, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10-pound lots, about 75c per pound. Write for special prices on large quantities.



Hauling in Rhodes Grass Hay (St. Lucie County, Florida)

FOR HAY AND PASTURES

Kentucky Blue Grass (No. 533) An excellent lawn and pasturage grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils. Blue Grass in pastures doesn't show up materially the first year after seeding, but if the soil is suitable it continues to improve until you have a beautiful stand. Hardly anyone needs to be told the merits of Blue Grass. It has been a standby for years and years, although many do not plant it who should. Our "Elmwood Fancy" is the very best to be had. It's pure and clean; free from weeds and chaff. We make a specialty of Blue Grass for extensive lawn work here in Atlanta, where everything depends on having pure, vital seed, free from weeds. Here it remains almost dormant during the hot weather, and its chief value in pasture seeding is for mixing with Bermuda, Lespedeza, and other summer-growing varieties. For spring planting sow in February and March. Seed crop this year is especially fine. Sow about forty pounds per acre. Fancy re-cleaned seed. Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. In quantity, not prepaid, about 35 cents per pound. Write for prices.

Bermuda Grass (No. 530) While looked upon by many as a pest, it is really one of our most valuable grass plants for the South and in the Lower South especially. It is the only sure pasture grass for sandy soils; grows on all kinds, from heaviest clay to the lightest sand and furnishes abundant pasturage. No other grass will give you so great returns with as little fertilizer and care, and Bermuda withstands drought and scorching summer sun better than any other variety. Seed should be sown at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds per acre between March 1st and June 1st. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold. Under favorable conditions it requires from 20 to 30 days to germinate. 1/4 pound packet, 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Ten pounds or over, not prepaid, about \$1.00 per pound.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (No. 541) Valuable hay and pasture grass. Starts early in spring and lasts until late fall. Stands mid-summer heat and drought and for hay crop gives two good cuttings per season; hay being more nutritive than Timothy and the yield twice as great. It matures at the same time as Orchard Grass and gives good results sown with it and Red Clover. Sow 30 pounds per acre in either fall or spring. Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. In quantity, about 40 cents per pound, not prepaid. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Meadow Fescue (No. 538) This grass succeeds in almost all parts of the South. Furnishes green pasture through the fall and winter and is mighty good when used in mixtures for hay crops or permanent pastures. Sow in spring from February 15th to April 1st, or in fall from August through October. Lb., postpaid, 60c. In quantity, about 45c per lb., not prepaid.

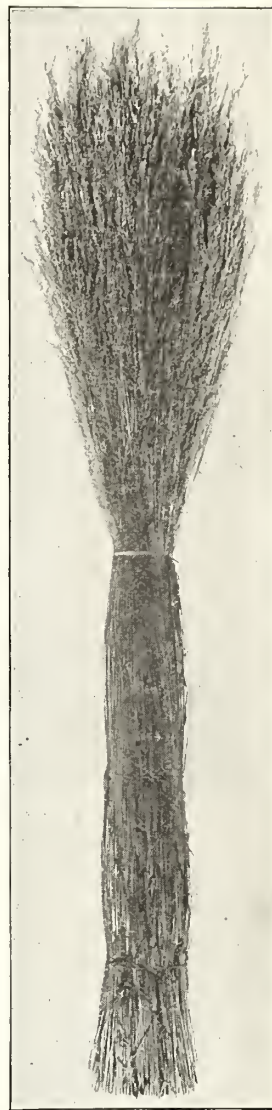
Red Top or Herd's Grass (No. 545) Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soils, but does best on heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. By repeated mowing, this grass holds well during the summer, but its chief value is for winter pastures. It is perennial, not doing so well the first year, but gets better the longer it grows; will stand wet weather admirably, growing well after being covered with overflow water for two or three weeks at a time. It will not become a pest but can be destroyed any time if desired. Notice illustration. Pound, postpaid, 45 cents (fancy re-cleaned seed). In quantity, about 30 cents per pound, not prepaid. Write for prices.

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass (No. 550) A special mixture made up from a formula and contains only grasses that have been successfully used on the lawns here in Atlanta for the last ten years. Lawn-making has been a serious problem in this part of the South, the trouble with varieties like Kentucky Blue Grass being that they will not stand more than one full year, going to pieces under the heat and drought the second summer. After careful experimenting we made up this mixture and it has stood the test of ten years' planting and wherever ground has been properly prepared this has been the most successful in permanency of any of the lawn mixtures in this climate. It makes a very quick show and soon becomes a beautiful velvety lawn, on well prepared soil. Stands summer heat and drought without serious injury, coming out again in good shape as soon as the rains begin again. Pound, 50 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.40; postpaid. In quantity, not prepaid, 35 cents per pound. This mixture is generally sown at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre.

Hastings' Permanent Pasture Mixture (No. 551) Years ago a gentleman came to Mr. Hastings with a request to make him up a mixture of grasses that would be permanent, something he would not have to plant over again every two or three years, something that would give all the year round grazing. The result of that request was a well proportioned mixture of nine different grasses. It was planted on rather rolling red clay land. A year ago that pasture was in better shape, had a stronger growth of grass than it had when it was two years old. It had furnished continuous pasturage in wet weather and dry, in hot weather and cold. It has in addition to the pasturage furnished one heavy cutting of hay each year. At the end of twelve years it showed no signs of failing; in fact, it was in better condition than it had ever been.

The above is a record of our Permanent Pasture Mixture. The land it was sown on was barely medium in quality. It would not have made over a half bale of cotton per acre. Yet that ten-acre pasture furnished pasturage for numerous cows and horses the year round for twelve years. Isn't it worth while taking the trouble to break up the land thoroughly, then harrow it down fine, put on 400 pounds of standard grade guano, and then spend \$12.25 per acre for a heavy seeding? Not a stroke of work nor a pound of fertilizer has been put on that ten-acre pasture since, and it's yielding its grass crop better now than ever before.

There is no Bermuda or Johnson grass in this mixture. Sow 35 pounds of Permanent Mixture per acre, and it is most advisable to plant about one pound of Red Clover with every five pounds of this mixture of nine pasture grasses. Clover seed cannot well be mixed in the grass seeds evenly, so buy it separately. Pound, 50 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.40; postpaid. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy. All seeds are of the highest grade and you can depend on them.



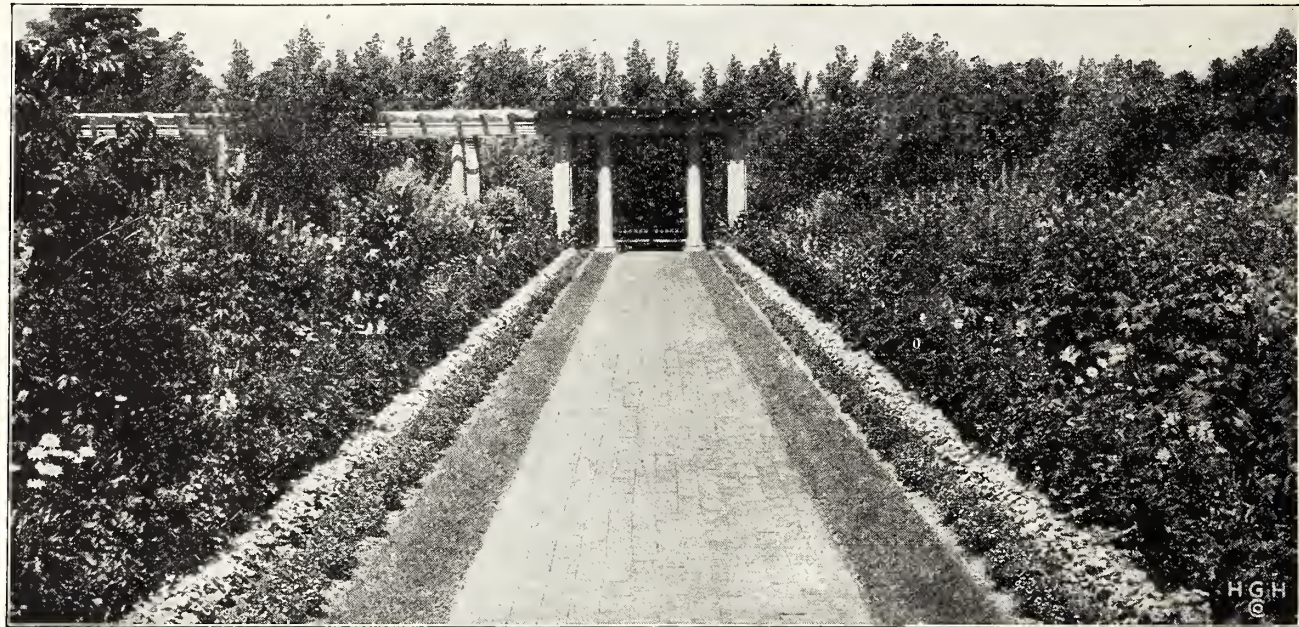
Red Top or Herd's Grass



HASTINGS' "HOME BEAUTIFUL" FLOWER SEEDS

Only varieties adapted to planting in Southern States. Make your home a "Home Beautiful" with flowers.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS—With an order for 50 cents' worth of Flower Seeds Only, you may select 25 cents' worth of Flower Seed Extra. For \$1.00 you may have 50 cents' worth extra, and for \$2.00 you may have \$1.00 worth extra. This offer does NOT include Bulbs, Roots, Plants or the Special 25 and 50-cent flower seed collections on page 3. Read carefully and please don't confuse it with vegetable or field seeds. This Special Offer is for Flower Seeds only.



HASTINGS' FLOWER SEEDS

Have no superiors and few equals. We use just as much care in the production of the finest strains of flower seeds as we do in vegetable seeds. We do this because it pays us. Our business experience has shown us that our best advertisement is a satisfied customer, and our special high-grade strains of seed are bound to make every one who plants them satisfied. The increase of our sales of flower seed in the past ten years has been enormous. Our customers find that the quality of our seed and the size and brilliancy of the bloom from our special strains of flower seeds surpass anything they have ever had. Until recently little flower seed was grown in the United States, and we import much of ours direct from the largest and best flower seed growers of France, where great attention has been paid to the production of the finest strains of flowers. We spare no trouble or expense to get the very best for our customers—the finest varieties of all flowers adapted to planting in the South. Our list of flower seed is small compared with that of several Northern seedsmen. The reason for this is that there are comparatively few flowers grown from seed that do well in the South, and our list contains nothing but what is adapted to the South. You may depend upon the fact that you can plant any variety in this list with the assurance that with proper treatment and favorable seasons you will succeed.

Our packets of flower seeds are larger than those of most seedsmen. There are enough seeds in Hastings' packets to give plenty of plants of each kind. We have no 1, 2 or 3-cent packets such as are offered occasionally. Our packets contain good seed and plenty of it. We do not put in 6 or 7 sweet peas, or 12 or 15 poppy seed, as fine as dust, and call it a packet. Our business is not conducted on that basis. We charge you a reasonable price, just what the goods are worth, and give you value received for every cent you send us, and then add to your order the extra seeds allowed in the offer at top of this page.

Flower seed is now one of the leading features of our business, and we lead in that just as we do in vegetable seed. Hastings' Seeds of all varieties are Successful Seeds.

PLANNING THE FLOWER GARDEN

Before ordering flower seeds or plants it is best always to make a plan for final or lasting results. You don't have to be a landscape gardener to make a beautiful home place. You can make a log cabin home beautiful as well as the grounds around a costly mansion. Unightly places, as back yards, fences and house foundations should be screened from view—all other views left unobstructed except by low-growing plants. Plan to show off the home as a pleasing sight. Don't jump in and patch up your place for immediate results. Plan to add to the beauty of your home each year.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS

With few exceptions flower seeds are very small, and sowing them by the inexperienced often results in failure, either partial or complete, because a few simple rules are not followed. There is nothing mysterious about success with flowers. It requires care and a little common sense. With these failure is almost impossible. It is work that can not be left to a farm hand or laborer. It must receive your careful personal attention. By observing closely the following rules for sowing flower seed you will have little cause for complaint or failure.

The Soil A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched by a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground is a little elevated in the middle, allowing the water to run off, also showing off the plants to better advantage.

Planting the Seed Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; seed like portulaca, petunias, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely-sifted, light mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or a short piece of board. For larger seed the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed, those the size of a pinhead $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and those the size of a pea $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch or more. Get a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about two feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted, scatter the seed along this, allowing 4 or 5 of the larger to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing; turn your lath flatwise and press the soil down firmly. On light, sandy soils flower seed should be covered twice the depth that they should be in stiff or heavy clay soils.

Sowing in Boxes Almost all flowers will stand transplanting. Many of them grow better for having been transplanted. In sections liable to late spring frosts or where drought comes in spring, it is advisable to sow seed in shallow boxes which can be placed in a warm, sunny window or on a porch. This is always advisable with the expensive seed, and those of a tropical nature, such as coleus, salvia, etc. These need a warm soil to start the seed. Sow the same as in open ground, and keep the soil moist, but not soaking wet. If surface of soils show tendency to cake or crust, scratch it lightly to break the crust. Small seeds cannot force their way through a crusted surface. As soon as plants reach a height of 2 or 3 inches they may be transplanted, taking as much earth as possible with each plant, so as not to disturb the roots more than necessary.

Asters

**HASTINGS'
UNRIVALED
MIXED (707)**

Our mixed asters are well worthy of the name of unrivaled, Hastings' mixture has no rival. It is made up by ourselves of over twenty varieties of the finest asters grown for us by several great aster specialists of this country.

No such superb collection has ever been offered by any seedsmen before. It contains the Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, Mignon Queen, Pyramidal, Bouquet, Chrysanthemum Flowered, Victoria, Crown, Perfection, Quilled, Comet, Giant Comet, Lady, Queen of the Market, Victoria Needle, Washington, Imbricated Pompon, Jewel, Betteridge's Quilled, Cocardeau, Tall Chrysanthemum, and White Branching, each of them except the last being in assorted colors. Our unrivaled mixture will make a magnificent display, one that should be in every flower garden in the South. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

Culture No one flower has had more attention paid to it by seed growers than the aster, and none show greater improvements than it does. Here in the South it gives marked success, and by a little disbudding, letting only a few blossoms come on each plant, flowers are large as ordinary chrysanthemums can be had, and before the chrysanthemum comes in. The Aster is constantly growing in popular favor and is worthy of more extended culture in the South. For early flowering, seed may be sown in January and February in boxes in the house and transplanted to the open after danger of heavy frost is past. Sow seed in open ground in shallow drills when trees start to leaf out, and when 2 to 3 inches high transplant to beds where they are to bloom. For late fall flowering, seed may be sown in May or June. They grow luxuriantly in any good garden soil and the mass of bloom from a small bed will repay you for the slight trouble necessary to grow them to perfection. Keep the beds weeded and free from grass so the plants will have full chance for development.

SEPARATE ASTER VARIETIES

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED (No. 708)—Large flowered variety. Mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

TRUFFAUT'S PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION (No. 709)—Flowers large and double; mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

VICTORIA (No. 710)—Flowers large, showy and perfectly double. 18 inches in height. Mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

COMET (No. 711)—Very beautiful and distinct class. Long, curled and twisted petals formed into a loose half globe resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. All colors mixed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

WHITE BRANCHING (No. 712)—Pure white. Resembling a large white chrysanthemum, nearly 4 inches in diameter. Flowers borne on long, stiff stems which branch freely. **Packet, 10 cents.**

BRANCHING ASTERS MIXED (No. 713)—This type forms broad handsome bushes covered with large, long-petaled flowers, graceful and feathery in effect. Mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

QUEEN OF THE MARKET (No. 714)—Graceful spreading habit; blooms early. Mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**



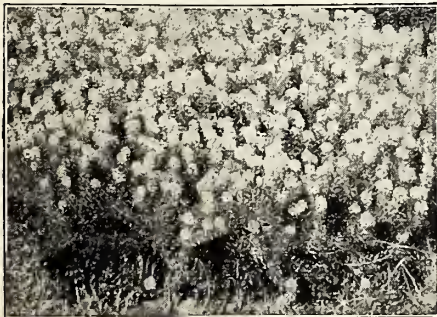
Hastings' Unrivaled Mixed Asters—Packet, 10 cents; 3 Packets, 25c

AGERATUM--Blue and White A favorite garden flower for bedding and borders in the South. Native of Mexico and easily withstands heat of our summers. It blooms all summer, also if seed is sown in the fall it makes splendid box or pot plants for winter. Sow seed in open ground in April, or earlier in boxes for transplanting. Plants grow 1½ to 2 feet high, with light green foliage, surmounted by clusters of small, tassel-like flowers. Profuse bloomers of quick growth. **Ageratum, Blue (No. 702), 5 cents; Ageratum, white (No. 703), 5 cents per packet; Ageratum, Blue and White Mixed (No. 701), 5 cents per packet.**

SWEET ALYSSUM Free flowering annual of quick growth, beginning to bloom in early spring and continuing for a long time. Excellent for borders of flower beds, as it is of close, compact growth and even in height. Sow seed thinly, in shallow drills where plants are to stand. Grows 5 to 10 inches high. The small illustration below gives you an idea of the type of flowering plant, showing how well suited it is for showy borders of beds or along walks. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents.**

Alyssum--Little Gem Plants very dwarf, spreading and uniform in growth, 3 to 4 inches high. Plants begin blooming when two inches high and continue along through the season. Plants are literally covered with small spikes of fragrant bloom, as many as 400 clusters having been produced on a single plant. Fine for borders. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 35 cents; ounce, 60 cents.**

Abutilon More commonly known as "Flowering Maple." Splendid bedding plant for partly shaded locations or for pot culture for porches or indoors. Our Royal Prize strain is of the finest mixed colors. Varied in form and color of flower, leaf and growth. Easily grown from seed, which should be sown in boxes in March and April. **Abutilon, Mixed Colors (No. 722)—Packet, 10 cents.**



Sweet Alyssum for Borders

Aristolochia

(Dutchman's Pipe) (No. 724)—A splendid climber of tropical origin, well adapted for porches, trellises or arbors in the Central and Lower South. Leaves dark green and plants of rapid growth when planted in good loamy soil or one that has been well manured. It needs plenty of sunshine. The best variety for this section (Elegans) is odorless. Flowers three inches across, purple and white blotched. Plant seed where plants are to stand about May 1st. **Packet, 10 cents.**



Hastings' Ageratum Mexicanum

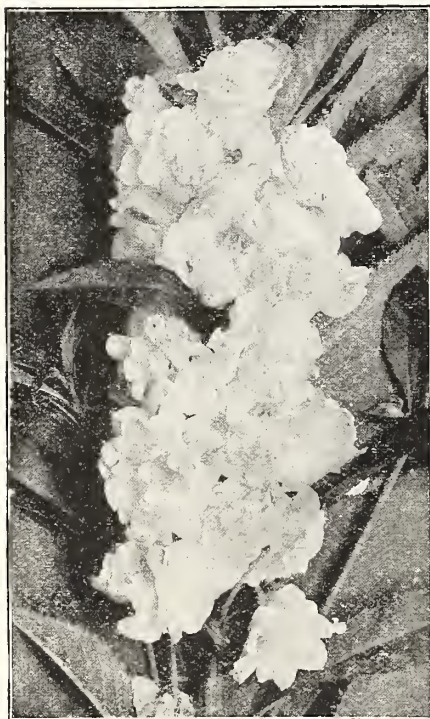
HASTINGS' SEEDS OF ALL VARIETIES ARE THE HIGHEST GRADE SEEDS SOLD



Amaranthus Caudatus

green seed pods striped with lines of pure white. The plants are quickly covered with brightly marked fruits, making a very showy and pleasing effect. Very pleasing to children. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Balloon Vine (No. 728) Interesting climber from the East Indies. A general favorite. Rapid growing annual climber delighting in warm situation. Small white flower, followed by inflated seed vessels like miniature balloons. **Packet, 10 cents.**



Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Balsams

ABRONIA More commonly called "California" or "Sand Verbena." Especially adapted to the light, sandy and clay lands of the Lower South. A trailing plant that grows luxuriantly in dry, open soils. Sow seeds in April where plants are to stand.

ABRONIA—Mixed (No. 716)—Best shades of yellow and rosy pink—best varieties of the larger flowered sorts. **Packet, 10 cents.**

AMARANTHUS Annual plants, grown for foliage and the showy flower clusters. There are two types, one valued for the brilliant coloring of the leaves, the other for large feathery plumes or sprays of rich crimson flowers. Sow in March and April.

Amaranthus Caudatus (No. 718)—(Love Lies Bleeding). Of stiff, erect growth, 3 feet high, with numerous sprays of rich crimson flowers, which hang gracefully over, as shown in the illustration, giving the romantic name of "Love Lies Bleeding." **Packet, 10 cents.**

Amaranthus Tricolor (No. 719)—(Joseph's Coat). Has a single erect stalk and brilliant colored leaves when full grown. The rich yellow and red markings are very distinct. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Amaranthus Salicifolius (No. 721)—(Fountain Plant). Grows 2 to 3 feet high, of pyramidal form. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Amaranthus Cruentus (No. 720)—(Prince's Feather). From Asia. Tall growing, with purple or purplish green leaves. Heavy feathery heads, drooping, like a large ostrich plume, with beautiful effect. **Packet, 5 cents.**

TO OUR CUSTOMERS—Remember, when you buy seeds from Hastings' you are getting the finest seeds grown. You may pay much more for similar seeds elsewhere, but you can rely on it that there are none superior.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)—The old-fashioned snap dragon, largely improved by special cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier in boxes. Of easiest culture and well adapted to the Central South. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until the second season. They are hardy and will stand the winter here if slightly protected. Our seed is from one of the most careful flower seed growers, who makes a specialty of antirrhinums. These are large flowering types and are fine for cutting and for beds and backgrounds. They are becoming immensely popular as they are hardy, easily grown, and make most beautiful show flowers. **Antirrhinum, Finest Mixed colors (No. 723)**—**Packet, 10 cents.**

Balsam Apple (No. 727) Quick growing climber, ornamental foliage, interesting and valuable fruits which are esteemed for medicinal purposes. The fruits burst and throw the seed a considerable distance, a source of amusement for the children. It is often used with other climbing plants for shading porches, balconies and outdoor seats. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Bryanopsis (No. 729) A very attractive climbing vine of quick growth with ornamental deep-cut foliage. Flowers small and quickly succeeded by small, round dark

Bellis Perennis (No. 730) (Double English Daisy)—The true English daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Blooms in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills; then transplant to permanent location. Treat same as violets. Can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. **Finest Mixed. Packet, 10 cents.**

BALSAM

THE OLD FASHIONED FLOWER
Touch-Me-Not or Lady Slipper

The old and familiar Touch-Me-Not or Lady-Slipper improved until those familiar with the old forms would hardly recognize the large waxy flowers with their elegant shades of color and variegations as belonging to the same class. They grow luxuriantly all through the South with little attention in any good garden soil, and well repay one for the little trouble. Sow in open ground after danger of frost is past, or earlier in protected boxes. For the best growth and effect plants should be set about one foot apart.

BALSAM—Hastings' Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Mixed (No. 731)—One of our special strains, surpassing all others in brilliancy of colors, size of flowers, freedom of bloom. Should be planted from 1½ to 2 feet apart to allow space for full development of strong and vigorous plants. They will surprise you. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

BALSAM—Double Rose Flowered Mixed (No. 732)—Very double and large flowers of finest shades and colors. This is identical with what is sold by many seedsmen as Camellia Flowered. **Packet, 10 cents.**

BALSAM—Double Spotted (No. 733)—Strain for those preferring variegated bloom rather than solid color. **Pkt., 10c.**

BALSAM—Extra Fine Mixed (No. 734)—Very fine double flowers from the very best balsam growers. **Packet, 10c.**

Canterbury Bells (No. 738) (Campanula)—Sown early in the South these will bloom the first season. Sow in a rather shaded location, as soon as ground can be worked, and they will give an abundance of bloom through the fall. Sow seeds thickly in beds and cover not more than a quarter inch. Our strain of these is of medium size, growing about 18 inches high.

Finest Double and Single Mixed—Beautifully bell-shaped flowers, all colors mixed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Calliopsis or Coreopsis Bright showy plants, growing with great profusion in any good garden soil. Plants 1 to 2 feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand.

Tall Varieties, Mixed (No. 741)—Grow 1½ to 2 feet in height. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Double Varieties, Mixed (No. 742)—The finest full double blooms of rich, brilliant colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**

EVERLASTING FLOWER (No. 799) Helichrysum, Straw Flower. This beautiful flower is very easily grown, about 1½ feet in height, with most attractive, white, pink, yellow and red flowers that last for weeks or months after being cut. A new introduction for the South and a wonder. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.**



Abronia or Sand Verbena



Antirrhinum—Snap Dragon

Hastings' Large Flowering Cannas

(No. 748) Few plants have shown so great improvement in recent years as the Cannas. They retain their value as a tropical looking foliage plant at the same time the magnificent bloom of these newer varieties, in many instances, is equal to that of the most costly orchids. They are easily grown anywhere in the South, and bloom the first season from seed. Start the seed in boxes in February and March in a warm place. These boxes should be shallow and filled with rich garden soil sifted fine. The seeds have a hard outer covering. This must be either filed or cut through so that moisture can reach the germ. If not filed or cut they often remain dormant for many years. When seedlings show four or five leaves they can be transplanted to open ground, if all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Make soil very rich and set 1½ feet apart each way. We have seed saved from the finest introductions, embracing all the finest shades and colors. **Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; postpaid.**

Canna Roots Named varieties (order by color), 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid. Assorted varieties, 6 for 70 cents; \$1.25 per dozen; postpaid. (See special named varieties, page 95).

Candytuft or Iberis A well-known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in spring. When well up thin out to 4 or 5 inches apart; especially desirable for early summer beds.

CANDYTUFT, Pure White (No. 759)—The common white candytuft. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; postpaid.**

CANDYTUFT, Empress (No. 760)—Extra large spikes with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 35 cents.**

CANDYTUFT, Dark Crimson (No. 761)—Darkest shade of crimson. **Pkt., 5c.**

CANDYTUFT, Mixed (No. 758)—All shades and colors of the annual sorts. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; postpaid.**

Cobea Scandens (No. 767) Splendid tropical climber from Mexico, entirely adapted to the whole South. A rapid grower, quickly attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, covered profusely

with deep reddish violet purple bell-shaped flowers as shown in illustration. Leaves in pairs on a central leaf stock, which terminates in a slender tendril like those of the sweet peas, enabling the vines to cling closely to strings, wires or trellises. Do not plant seed in open ground until trees are in full leaf and ground is warm. Seeds are very thin and flat and will germinate more quickly if set on edge and covered not more than a half inch; less than that is better. Can also be grown in pots to transplant if care is taken not to disturb roots at time of transplanting. You cannot fail to appreciate the beautiful deep lavender or lilac flowers on these tropical climbers. **Packet, 10 cents.**

SUMMER BULBS
SEE PAGE 94



Sprig of Cobea Scandens

Clarkia One of the most popular of annual flowers. Better for Central South than for Florida and the Gulf Coast regions. They are semi-hardy, standing considerable cold, and of the easiest culture. Sow in good garden soil as early as ground can be worked. They are rapid growers and constant bloomers from May to September. **Single Mixed (No. 750)**—All colors—**Packet, 5 cents.** **Double Mixed (No. 751)**—All colors—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Carnations Carnations are now one of the most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The Double and Grenadin are not in their full development until the second year; the Chauds and Marguerites come to full bloom in from 4 to 6 months from the time seed is sown.

Finest Double Mixed (No. 743)—The true double carnation. Our strain of this is rather early; from seed sown in early spring some blooms will be had the following fall. Our seed is saved from the choicest double colors. **Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.**

Grenadin (No. 744)—Not quite so double as No. 743. In color the brightest shade of brilliant scarlet. It's certainly a beauty. **Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c.**

Chaubaud (No. 745)—A superb strain. Strong, healthy, vigorous plants, bearing large, very double, deliciously fragrant flowers of the finest colors. Blooms in five months from seed. **Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25c.**

Marguerite (No. 746)—An everblooming carnation, blooming in 4 months from seed. While the flowers are smaller than the regular carnations, their earliness and abundance more than make up for the difference in size. **Mixed—Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

Giant Marguerite (No. 747)—An extra large strain, producing flowers 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Not quite so free a bloomer as the other. **Packet, 15 cents.**



Hastings' Large Flowering French Canna



Single Flower of Hastings' Double Carnation



Japanese and Chinese Chrysanthemums

Cleome or Spider Plant (No. 752) A very free flowering barchy annual of branching habit, growing 4 to 6 feet in height; each plant terminates in a large spike of rosy-pink flowers. Plants grow freely from seed sown in open ground early in summer and continue until cut off by frost. Fresh flowers appear constantly at tops of the branches as they increase in height; they have long, slender stems, making them feathery in appearance. The flowers are succeeded by long seed pods on slender stems, and as they are set thickly on the stalks, have slight resemblance to a giant centipede or spider. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Hybrid Coleus (No. 740) There are no finer decorative foliage plants for the South than our fine Hybrid Coleus; easily raised from seed sown in boxes in February and March and placed in a warm, sunny window. The seed is small and should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Keep moist, but not wet. When young plants are 3 or 4 inches high or when danger of frost is past, set in open ground. For beds, edging and porch or window boxes, coleus make one of the most desirable plants. Our mixture of seed of coleus is saved from some of the finest exhibition plants and contains all the best fancy striped and blotched sorts. Packet, 25c.



Hastings' Decorative Hybrid Coleus

Chrysanthemums Chinese and Japanese (No. 754)—This is one of the best flowers for the South and is easily raised from the seed, the plants from early sown seed flowering the same year. Almost all the new and striking varieties are the result of plants grown from seed, and the amateur is as liable to originate new and splendid varieties as is the professional florist. They are of the easiest culture and always give satisfaction to those who cultivate them. These are all hardy in this latitude and farther South, and can be left in the open ground through the winter. Sow seed in shallow boxes, barely covering the seed with finely sifted soil. Keep moist and place box in a warm sunny room. When young plants are 3 inches high transplant to open ground. Our seed is saved from Japanese and Chinese varieties (named sorts) grown in Japan, and the bloom you get will surprise you with the odd and beautiful forms of the flowers and abundance of the bloom during fall months. Packet, 25 cents; 2 packets, 45 cents.

Centaurea--Dusty Miller (No. 755) Largely used for borders or edgings, and thrives in all parts of the South. Height about one foot. Packet, 10c.

Centaurea--Bachelor's Button (No. 756) (Cornflower) Attractive and graceful flower of easiest culture, blooming through the entire summer. Finest Mixed. Pkt., 10c; postpaid.

Centaurea Imperialis or Sweet Sultan (No. 757) This superb new strain of the "Sweet Sultan" is splendid. Produces long-stemmed blossoms 3 to 4 inches across and very fragrant. Colors from white through shades of red, blue, lilac, royal purple, etc. Of strong, bushy form, and of easiest culture. Does best planted very early in season. Packet, 10 cents.

Cosmos Handsome, very free flowering annual, originally from Mexico. Adapted to the entire South. Do not plant in soil too rich, as it makes too tall a growth. Sandy or light clay soils are best. Sow as soon as danger from frost is past in open ground. They grow 4 to 6 feet tall and are covered profusely with flowers from August until frost. White, pink and crimson mixed. Cosmos, Finest Mixed (No. 762)—Packet, 5 cents.

Giant of California (No. 763)—A large flowering strain, the flowers being more than double the size of the original strain. Flowers pink, white and crimson mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Klondyke Cosmos (No. 764)—Striking golden yellow, flowers borne on long stems and are 2 to 3 inches across. Packet, 10 cents.



Hastings' Giant Cosmos--Very Free Growing

Celosia or Cockscomb Sow seed thinly in drills when the trees come in leaf. Transplant to 12 inches apart when the plants are three inches high. These peculiarly looking plants develop abnormally large flower heads or combs, are showy and of easiest culture.

Celosia Cristata (No. 765)—The large, close-headed form. This is the common variety of "Cockscomb," so popular throughout the Southern States and so much admired for the fiery red, velvety heads of flowers that resemble a cock's comb, hence the name. Packet, 10 cents.

Celosia Plumosa (No. 766)—This is a distinct form different from the other. Heads, instead of being close are loose and feathery, borne on long stems. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Cyclamen--Persicum (No. 753) Popular, free blooming, bulbous produce the bulbs which flower the following spring. These should be grown entirely in boxes and pots, never in the open ground. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 25 cents.

Cypress Vine The most graceful of all small vines and easily grown anywhere in the South. For a neat trellis or ornamenting the trunks of trees it is unexcelled. It has a profusion of scarlet and white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work. Grows 10 to 12 feet high and if planted thick in good soil will make a dense growth. We can supply the colors, scarlet and white, separately or mixed. CYPRESS VINE, Scarlet (No. 769)—Packet, 5c. CYPRESS VINE, White (No. 770)—Packet, 5c. CYPRESS VINE, Mixed (No. 768)—Packet, 5c.



Centaurea--Bachelor's Button

Plant Flowers



Open Flower of New Cactus Dahlia

being especially valuable for cut-flower work. Petals of the large flowers are beautifully pointed and the range of coloring is remarkably fine and satisfactory. Mixed colors. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Delphinium (Larkspur) A quick-growing, very free flowering annual, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sow in early spring, thinly in shallow drills. Thin out after well up, to 10 or 12 inches apart. This makes a pleasing display and is very satisfactory.

Delphinium, Dwarf Double European Mixed (No. 775)—Of rather dwarf growth, ten to eleven inches high. The branching spikes are thickly set with double flowers of many distinct colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Delphinium, Tall Double European Mixed (No. 776)—Grows 2 feet in height. The tall, rocket-like spikes are profusely covered with fully double flowers of various colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Digitalis (Fox Glove) (No. 777) Fox Glove is one of the easiest to grow. In the South it prefers partially shaded locations, but does well in open. It is a beautiful plant, and also valuable for medicinal purposes, for which the leaves of the second year's growth are used. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

HASTINGS' SUPERB DAHLIAS No flower in recent years has shown such great improvement as has the Dahlia. The present strains produce flowers of largest size and striking brilliancy of colors. The more we grow the improved strains the more we are convinced that it is one of the coming popular flowers, a real rival of the chrysanthemum. Easily raised from seed in the South, blooming late the first season. Sow seed in February in shallow boxes; place in a warm, sunny position. When plants are 3 to 4 inches high, and danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, 3 feet apart. Plant in rich or well manured soil, cultivate frequently, and keep free from grass and weeds. After frost kills the tops, cut them off within a few inches of the ground and cover several inches with a mulch of stable manure, leaves or grass. This is sufficient protection for the bulbs anywhere in the South in ordinary winters. For Dahlia Roots see page 94.

Dahlia, Double Mixed (No. 792)—A splendid strain of double flowers, including all colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Superb Double Mixed (No. 793)—This is the best strain of large, double flowering Dahlia. Seed saved from the finest named varieties, including all shades and colors. This will give you a magnificent collection of the best varieties. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Dahlia, Single Mixed (No. 794)—Seed saved from named single varieties. Flowers not so large as the double varieties, but bloom earlier and more freely than the double sorts. Packet, 10 cents.

Cactus Dahlias (No. 795)—The new strain is very popular wherever grown.



Delphinium or Larkspur



Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus (No. 778), or Garden Pinks—Packet, 10 Cents; 3 Packets, 25 Cents

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus (778)

Most of our friends prefer a few plants of many varieties of pinks and do not wish to buy each variety separately. To meet this demand we have made up a magnificent mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese Pinks, having the widest range of form, color and markings imaginable. Large packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.

Dianthus—Chinensis (No. 779)—Double China Pink. Free bloomer. All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—Chinensis Alba (No. 780)—Double China, identical with Chinensis except that the bloom is pure white. Finest selected. Pkt., 5c.

D.—Heddewiggii (Japanese) (No. 782)—Finest double mixed, large flowers, often 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents.

D.—Heddewiggii Single (No. 781)—Select mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—Heddewiggii Atrosanguinea (783)—Double Crimson. Pkt., 5c.

D.—Mourning Pink (No. 784)—Extra double flowers with body covering of very dark velvet mahogany, almost black, in striking contrast to the finely fringed edges of pure white. Packet, 10 cents.

D.—Double Diadem Pink (No. 785)—Very large double flowers, finely marked. Magnificent in both coloring and varieties. Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—Crimson Belle (No. 786)—Single. Large flowers of deepest glowing crimson, beautifully fringed. Packet, 5 cents.

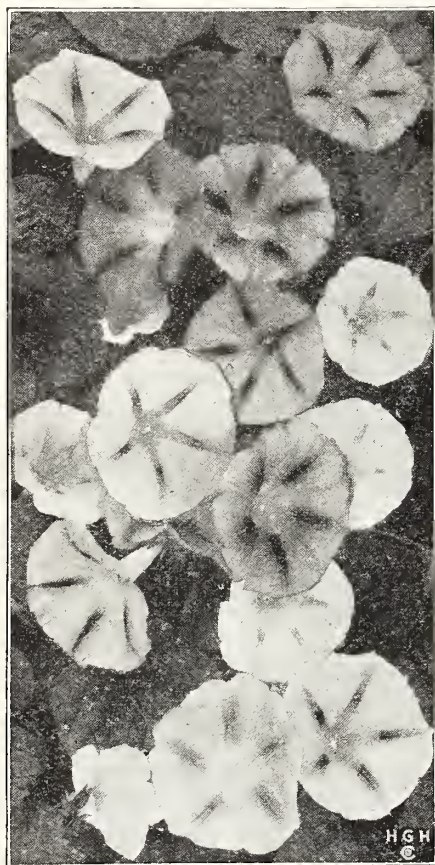
D.—Eastern Queen (No. 787)—Large single flowers, 2 to 4 inches across. Finely fringed, beautifully stained in rich shadings of silvery white, each flower having crimson center. Packet, 10 cents.

D.—The Bride (No. 788)—Large handsome flowers of silvery white with rich purplish red eye surrounded by a still darker crimson ring. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—Lacinatus (No. 789)—Large single and double fringed flowers in many distinct colors. Packet, 5 cents.

D.—Salmon Queen (No. 790)—Single flowers of beautifully rosy salmon color, a rare shade of pinks. Packet, 10 cents.

D.—Imperialis (No. 791)—Double Imperial Pink. Double full centered flowers, large and showy. Fine range of colors and markings, and one of the most popular varieties. Packet, 10 cents.



Our Imperial Japanese Morning Glories

blotched in every manner imaginable, that we can hardly recognize in it the original type. These embrace something over 30 distinct shades and colors and some show variegated foliage, the rich dark green being blotched with white and golden yellow. A packet of them will surprise you with the rich return of beauty and flowers covering your porches, trellises and fences. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c.

Dwarf Morning Glories (No. 837)—A perfect bush form growing about one foot tall. Mixed colors, packet, 5c; oz., 15c.

Tall Morning Glories (No. 838)—The old favorite. Best Mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

Jack Bean (No. 841) Also known as Hyacinth bean or Dolichos. Rapid growing and free flowering annual climber, pea-shaped blooms, white to rich violet purple in color. Packet, 10 cents.

Kenilworth Ivy (No. 822) OR LINIARIA—A splendid hanging basket plant. Sow seed in a cool, moist place in early spring. Easily transplanted to baskets, pots or porch boxes when well up. Packet, 10 cents.

Marigolds Free flowering, garden favorites, doing splendidly all over the South. The new and improved types are far superior to the small flowers of the old forms. Sow seed thinly in open ground when leaves of trees are out in early spring.

Tall Double African, Mixed (No. 830)—Extra large flowers, grows 14 to 18 inches tall. Various shades of yellow. A bed of these will please you. Packet, 5 cents.

Tall French Mixed (No. 831)—Smaller sized flowers, of deeper color than the African. Packet, 5 cents.

Dwarf French (No. 832)—Grows 6 to 8 inches high, rather small highly colored flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Mr. L. S. Evans, Dodge County, Ga., writes: "Your seed are the best I have ever planted."

Mr. W. S. Ray, Colorado County, Texas, writes: "I must say I am well pleased with my seed I planted in the spring. I never had any better luck with my garden. I will always order from you."

Mr. Joe Wagley, Stephens County, Texas: "I am bound to say I have better success with your seed than others. Good seed will sure come up"

Eschscholtzia Or California Poppy. One of our most popular flowers for hedging in the South. Sow as early in the spring as ground can be worked, scattering seed thinly over the surface and raking in lightly. Covered with large showy flowers, it makes the most brilliant display beds that can be made. So wonderful is its growth it has been made the State Flower of California, the state famous for its beautiful flowers. **Eschscholtzia Single Mixed (No. 800)**—Single, cup-shaped flowers, in shades of bright yellow, orange, and white. Packet, 5 cents. **Eschscholtzia, Double Mixed (No. 801)**—Same as the single in habit of growth and colors, except that the flowers are double. Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not Favorite everywhere for beds or borders. Sow in open ground, thinly, as soon as ground can be worked, thinning out to 5 inches apart.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue (No. 804)—Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not, White (No. 805)—Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue and White Mixed (No. 806)—Packet, 5 cents.

Gaillardia (No. 808) Also known as Blanket Flower, and well adapted to our section. It thrives in the poorest and driest of soils, and the plants are covered with large showy flowers during the season. Plants are of strong, spreading growth, 18 inches in height. The large, brilliant flowers are borne singly, on long stems. Sow broadcast in early spring, covering seed lightly with a rake. **Gaillardia Picta**—Mixed colors and finest shades, fine for cut flowers or for display hedging. Packet, 5c.

Godetia (No. 809) The Godetias are little known in the South, but are well worthy of attention, being a splendid bedding plant. Sow in the open ground in the early spring like Gaillardia and Eschscholtzia. They are profuse and constant bloomers, and their delicate tints of crimson, rose-pink and white make them very attractive when in full bloom. **Half Dwarf Varieties mixed.** Packet, 5 cents.

Heliotrope (No. 818) This garden favorite, easily grown from seed, is always a favorite. Start seed in February, in boxes in warm sunny situation, covering seed about 1/4 inch. When danger of frost is past transplant to open ground in partially shaded location. A single spray of the delicious fragrant bloom will perfume a whole room. All shades mixed, including **Dark Blue, Light Blue, White and Rose Shades.** These are from large flowered varieties. Packet, 10 cents.

Hibiscus (No. 811) Mixed Colors—Grow two or three feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. These can be grown in pots or tubs and kept blooming all winter as well as summer, anywhere the temperature is above 50°. Packet, 10 cents.

Double Hollyhocks Our Double Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established they grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring, in boxes or beds, and when 6 to 8 inches high transplant to their permanent place in open ground, placing them 1 1/2 to 2 feet apart. Give them rich soil in a moist location, or where plenty of water can be given. We can supply separate colors, if desired, in **Pure White (No. 813), Sulphur Yellow (No. 814), Crimson (No. 815), Lilac (No. 816), Salmon Rose (No. 817).** All exceptional varieties. Each, pkt., 10c. **Finest Double Mixed (No. 812)**—Contains all of the above named colors and others. Pkt., 10c.

ICE PLANT (No. 820) Handsome trailing plant, for baskets or boxes. Easily grown from seed without transplanting. The plants appear as if covered with crystals. Packet, 5 cents.

Japanese Hop (No. 821) (*Humulus Japonicus*). Very rapid growing annual climber, of the easiest culture, indispensable for covering verandas, trellises or unsightly fences. Sow in spring where plants are to stand. Packet, 5 cents.

Japanese Morning Glories (No. 836) (Convolvulus) In recent years a new race of Morning Glories came to us from Japan, of such large size, vigorous growth and rich colors, varied by all sorts of remarkable and beautiful variations, striped and



Hastings' Finest Double Mixed Zinnias—See Page 84,



Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

Hastings' Tall, Mixed (No. 843)—All shades and colors of the tall growing varieties; only large flowering varieties in this. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 75 cents.**

Hastings' Bush or Dwarf, Mixed (No. 842)—Flowers large, gorgeous and brilliant. All shades and colors of dwarf growing varieties. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 75c.**

Moonflower The Ipomeas (Moonflowers) are popular everywhere in the South as climbers for shade on porches, trellises and arhors. They make a rapid growth and a dense shade, protecting porches from the hot rays of the sun. They grow 20 feet high in good soil, branching freely, and at night and during cloudy days are covered with large flowers. Seeds should be planted after all danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand, about 10 inches apart. They can be planted earlier in pots in the house and transplanted when 6 inches high. The seeds are very hard, and to insure germination cut or file through this hard outer shell before planting. Cover one inch deep.

Ipomea Grandiflora Alba (No. 833)—The true white Mexican Moonflower with its immense white bloom four to five inches in diameter. Notice the illustration. **Packet, 10c.**

Ipomea, Heavenly Blue (No. 834)—A splendid companion plant for the white. Flowers very large and of a deep sky blue with reddish purple rays. There is nothing in a blue color excelling the shade of the "Heavenly Blue." It is becoming much more popular than the white. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Ipomea Setosa or Brazilian Morning Glory (No. 835)—Grows 40 to 50 feet in height making even a more dense shade than the White or Blue Moonflower. Flowers are often five inches in diameter and of a bright shade of lavender pink. Very popular wherever known. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Nigella (No. 844) (Love in Mist, Devil in Bush.) Compact, free-flowering plant with finely cut foliage, curious looking flowers and seed pods. Hardy annual; easy culture, in any garden soil; blue and white mixed. **Packet, 5c.**

Oxalis (No. 845) Small, free-flowering plants; clover-like leaves, thickly starred with small bright flowers from June until frost. Sown thinly in drills makes fine edging for flower beds. Many bright colors, mixed. **Packet, 5c.**

Scarlet Flowering Flax (No. 803) A most desirable bedding or border plant introduced by us to the South in 1918. It is also known under the botanical name of *Linum Coccineum* and is a decided acquisition. A most effective and showy bedding plant that lasts and stays in bloom a long time. Has rather light colored fine foliage and delicate stems. Grows from eight to twelve inches high and almost covered with small but very brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers making a most pleasing display. A hardy annual. See colored illustration, front inside cover. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.**

ROSES See illustration in colors next to last page of cover. Three Red, three Pink, three White, three Yellow, postpaid, \$1.25. There are no flowers that can take the place of Roses. They lend the air of the Hospitable South to any home and these exquisite varieties are the finest for the South. Variety descriptions on page 92.

Kochia or Mexican Burning Bush

(No. 823) A splendid and novel plant. An easily grown annual plant suitable for all parts of the South. Sown thinly in spring when leaves begin to appear on the trees, it soon forms a cypress-like hedge of symmetrical form and of lively green color; by midsummer it attains a height of about 3 feet and on approach of cool weather the whole plant becomes a deep red. One of the most novel and interesting plants that can be grown from seed in any flower garden. **Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c.**

Lantana--French Hybrids (No. 825)

Shrubby verbena-like plants, continuous bloomers, delighting in the warm sunshine of Southern summers. Sow early in boxes or sheltered beds, transplanting after danger from frost to open ground, 1½ to 2 feet apart. **French Hybrids, Mixed—Pkt., 10c.**

Lobelia (No. 826) Very popular edging or border plants, suitable also for pots or hanging baskets. Sow seed in open ground in April. Flower shades of white and blue mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Matricaria--Feverfew (No. 827) A free flowering half hardy perennial, growing 18 in. in height. Sow seed in the early spring in open ground. In the fall the flowers appear in clusters on long stems. Flowers very double, pure white and fine for cut flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

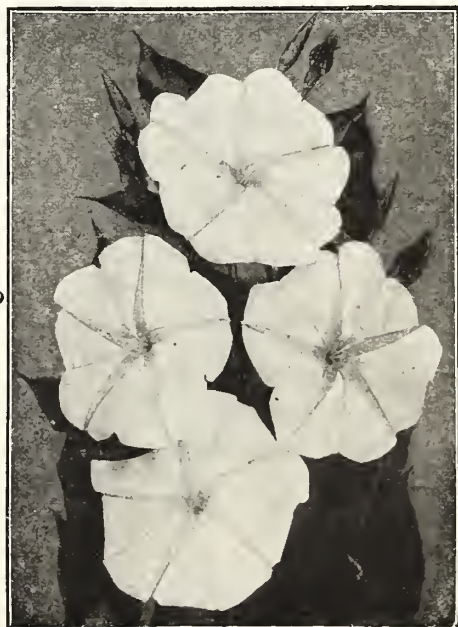
Marvel of Peru or Four O'Clocks (No. 829) Showy, free flowering annuals adapted to all parts of the South. Sow seed thinly in the open where plants are to stand. If preferred, they can be transplanted. Sow after danger of frost is past. All Colors Mixed—Grow two to three feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Mignonette (No. 828) The pure sweet scented Mignonette, delightfully fragrant and very popular. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.**

Mimulus Tigrinus (No. 839) (Monkey Flower.) Showy, profusely flowering plants; fine for indoors or moist, shady situations. Blooms first year from seed into many peculiar flowers. Spotted and tigered varieties mixed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

HASTINGS' MIXED NASTURTIIUMS

These may be termed everybody's flower. No flower garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the South; they furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any good garden soil, when leaves are well out on the trees, scattering the seed thinly. When well up thin out the tall sorts six inches apart, and ten inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums comes to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists of California. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is to be had. Nasturtiums are as easily grown as any other flower and the dwarf varieties make the most beautiful beds, borders, edging, and porch boxes, while the tall varieties are unsurpassed to cover stumps, flower stands, low fences, and unsightly places. It is doubtful if among the plants classed as Annuals there is any other of the summer blooming varieties which combines in so great degree the ease of culture, beautiful flowers of showy colors, profusion of bloom from early summer until killed by frost, and general excellence as the Nasturtiums. More and larger flowers are produced on thin soils, very rich soil tending to make rank leaf growth. Hot weather has no injurious effect.



Hastings' White Mexican Moonflowers



Hastings' Unexcelled Sweet Peas

usually stand the winter perfectly. Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest pansy specialists of France and England. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained, and many others of the very highest types. Packet, 25 cents; 3 packets, 50 cents.

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies (No. 848)—Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" Pansies. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

French Mixed Pansy (No. 849)—A fine mixture of best French varieties. Very satisfactory for early spring plantings. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Fine Mixed Pansy (No. 850)—Our own mixture of the more common varieties. This contains a wide range of colors and markings. Packet, 5 cents.

Passion Flower (No. 852) **PASSIFLORA.** Attractive climbers, covering a large space in a remarkably short time, and bearing their exquisitely formed flowers freely throughout the summer and fall. Packet, 10 cents; postpaid.

Portulaca (Sun Plant) Luxurious free-flowering hardy annual with richest colors of great brilliancy for beds, borders, and edgings. Easily grown and cured for, yet blooms freely all through the summer. Single Mixed Colors (No. 875); packet, 5c; Double Mixed (No. 876); Pkt., 10c.

Ricinus or Castor Bean (No. 880) (Ornamental Mixed)—Large tropical plants, grown for the highly ornamental foliage. A plentiful supply of these, grown near houses, is said to keep away mosquitoes. Also known as Palma Christi. Plant in open ground, after ground gets warm, three to four feet apart each way. This is the bean from which castor oil is made, but do not eat the raw beans. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Stocks (No. 879) **Large Flowering, Ten-Weeks.** The stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and for long blooming it is unsurpassed. These are early and have been improved by a noted Specialist. Packet, 10c.

Sunflower, Japanese (No. 882) This superb Japanese variety was discovered in California some seven years ago by our Mr. Hastings, and recognizing fully its value and beauty he decided to distribute it widely. There is scarcely any resemblance to the coarse, ungainly common sunflower. It is often called the Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower and it is worthy of the name. The flower heads grow 4 to 6 inches in diameter on stalks 4 to 6 feet high according to the richness of the soil. The entire flower is a rich golden yellow color and a solid mass of petals as finely cut and fringed as any of the famous varieties of chrysanthemums. See the handsome illustration in colors on front inside cover page. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas (No. 883)

Our Sweet Pea Grower, who also grows some other flower seeds for us, carried away more medals, prizes and awards than any other man, company or corporation at the San Francisco World's Fair—the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Every year this splendid mixture of sweet peas becomes more popular and rightfully so. It's usually the case that sweet pea mixtures are made up from the inferior sorts, dull colors, or any kinds that the seedsman might have plenty of. Not so with our mixture. It is made up from 60 of the best varieties in existence, these being selected after careful observation of some 500 named sorts. Every one of these 60 varieties are grown separately under name. When these reach our warehouse the mixture is made, just the right quantity of each color and shade going in to give the finest blending of colors to give you a most pleasing assortment of shade, color and resistance to hot sun. Sweet peas can be sown in January, February and March in rows where they can be brushed or run on wires. If long flowering period is desired dig trenches about 12 inches deep; and cover 2 to 3 inches. After seed comes up keep drawing in earth until trench is filled level with the ground. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Sweet Peas (Separate Colors) Many prefer to plant the colors separately. We can supply you the best varieties for the South in the following colors: Pure White (No. 884), Pink (No. 885), Lavender (No. 886), Navy Blue (No. 887), Red (No. 888), and Striped or Variegated (No. 889). Each, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Spencer Type Sweet Peas A new race or type of sweet peas with extra large flowers, fully double the size of the older forms under good cultivation. Many of the Spencers have wavy and fluted-edged petals, which with their rich coloring give an almost orchid-like appearance. The Spencer type will not stand careless cultivation, but if you give them careful cultivation they will fully repay you for the extra trouble by their exceptional size and beauty. We have these wonderful sweet peas, the kind that attracted so much attention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, where our grower took practically all the medals and other awards offered for sweet peas and other plants grown by him. Such recognized growers are the ones who grow seeds for Hastings. In separate colors, and also we have a splendid mixture of these and many other colors. Separate colors. Wedgewood—blue (No. 893), King Edward—red (No. 894), Senator—striped and variegated (No. 895), White—pure white (No. 897), Countess of Spencer—pink (No. 898), Asta Ohn—lavender (No. 899), and Hastings' Mixed Spencer (No. 896). Price of each: Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies

(No. 847) spring out doors in a partially shaded location will produce flowering plants by fall. With slight protection the plants

Pansies thrive in cool, moist rather rich soil. Seed sown in



Hastings' Superb Pansy

For All Occasions—"Say It With Flowers"

PETUNIAS Petunias are very popular in the South; easily grown, and make most beautiful flower beds of showy colors. No garden is complete without them. They are hardy annuals; heat, rain, drought do not affect them. They bloom in a very short time and continue blooming from early summer to late fall. Sow thinly in open beds when trees are starting to leaf. Scatter thinly and cover lightly. Can also be started earlier, in boxes in the house, and transplanted.

Finest Mixed (No. 853)—Solid colors, without variation in markings. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Striped and Blotched (No. 854)—A splendid mixture of finest striped, blotched and variegated sorts. Packet, 10 cents.

Giant Single Fringed, Mixed (No. 855)—Immense single fringed flowers of finest shades and colors. Surpass anything ever offered in petunias. Packet, 20 cents.

Double Mixed Petunias (No. 856)—Seed saved from finest large flowered collection. About 50 per cent come double. Those that come single are most highly colored and blotched. Sow seed of these and **Giant Single Fringed** in boxes, in the house, transplanting afterwards to open ground. Packet, 25 cents.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up thin out to 10 inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. Poppies should be sown where they are to remain as they need no transplanting. Both single and double poppies are very showy flowers and make wonderful beds and borders. California, the famous flower state, has great fields of poppies along the railroads and highways, the wonder of visitors as well as the admiration of Californians. Notice the illustration showing different types of these beautiful poppies on this page.

Hastings' Superb Mixed (No. 863). Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents. We can supply, in separate varieties, the following:

DOUBLE CARNATION FLOWERED MIXED (No. 864)—Large double flowers; beautiful, fringed petals. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

CARDINAL (No. 865)—Glowing shades of cardinal red. Finest double form. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 35 cents.



Hastings' Petunias—All Sorts Mixed

AMERICAN FLAG (No. 866)—Scarlet and white. Packet, 5 cents.

MIKADO (No. 867)—Double fringed. Crimson scarlet, striped white. Pkt., 5c.

PEACOCK (No. 868)—Brilliant scarlet, with black ring and cherry center. Packet, 5 cents.

SHIRLEY (No. 869)—New delicate colors. See illustration in color on inside front cover. Packet, 5 cents.

TULIP (No. 870)—Intense scarlet, tulip or cup-shaped, two inches across, black blotch at base of petals. Packet, 5 cents.

BRIDE (No. 871)—Extra large, white flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

ORIENTALE (No. 872)—New perennial poppy, coming up year after year. Immense single scarlet flowers, 6 inches across. Packet, 10 cents.



Single Head of Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

PHLOX DRUMMONDI The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in the spring; broadcast, and work in lightly, plant finer for bedding for early display. Phlox, being the easiest of all flowers to grow in the South, and one of the most beautiful, showy annuals, has attained immense popularity. Our varieties are noteworthy for their variety and brilliancy of colors, and also for their perfection and large size, a single floret often covering a fifty-cent piece.

Phlox, Finest Mixed (No. 858)—All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

Phlox, Grandiflora Mixed (No. 859)—Large flowers, twice the size of the common type borne in large clusters. It is well worth the slight difference in price to have the greater brilliancy of display. Packet, 10c; ounce, \$1.00.

Phlox, New Dwarf Mixed (No. 860)—Small plants growing 6 inches high, literally covered with trusses of large, brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the beds are a mass of color, the green of the plants being almost entirely covered. Packet, 10 cents; 1/4 ounce, 50 cents.

Phlox, Cuspidata—Star Phlox (No. 861)—All shades and colors of the phlox family, combined in star-shaped flowers, each petal being pointed. Packet, 10 cents.



Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies—Best Double and Single



Hastings' Mammoth Verbena—Finest Strain Grown

Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage (No. 881)

Universally popular. A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from midsummer till frost. No flower makes a more showy appearance in beds and borders. In Decatur, Georgia, there are two long hedges of salvia, growing about 3½ feet high, that have been profusely blooming all summer, and in November, when this is being written, that hedge is still a wonderful glow of scarlet flowers, the attraction of the neighborhood. It is easily grown and certainly you will be pleased with its attractiveness. It delights in the warmest, sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and the ground is warm, but may be started earlier in boxes in sunny windows, and transplanted as soon as the soil is warm. A bed of Salvia will give a perfect blaze of scarlet. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Hastings' a National Bank? One of our customers had 5 cents with us to his credit. We notified him on a postcard. This customer sent our postcard to a Chicago concern in part payment for a bill of goods; the Chicago concern deposited our card in its bank and was credited for the face value, even though only 5 cents. It pays to deal with a Company, like Hastings', with a good name and reputation in a "par point" city in National Banking. Atlanta is a "par point."



Hastings' French Marigolds—Brilliant Assorted Colors—See Page 80

Sweet William Beautiful profusely flowering plant. Although this is a perennial plant it is much better to sow seed each spring than to divide the old plants. A well-known, attractive, free-flowering, hardy flower, producing a splendid effect in borders and beds with its rich and varied flowers.

DOUBLE MIXED (No. 901)—Fine double flowers with bright colors.

Packet, 10 cents.

SINGLE MIXED (No. 900)—Brilliant flowers, all colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Tassel Flower (No. 737) *Cacalia*, or *Flora's Paint Brush*. Easy culture annual. 18 inches high, with tassel-shaped flowers. Blooms from May to September; fine for borders. Golden yellow and scarlet, mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

VERBENA Free flowering, hardy annual of low spreading growth. Plants grown from seeds are much cheaper than cuttings and more vigorous. They make fine beds and edging. Sow in early spring in boxes or in open ground after danger of frost is past.

FINEST MIXED (No. 910)—All colors. Packet, 5 cents.

HYBRIDS, Best Mixed (No. 911)—Extra fine strain, all colors. Pkt., 10c.

HASTINGS' MAMMOTH MIXED (No. 912)—Our illustration shows one of the attractive flower clusters. Colors very rich. This is the finest strain of Verbena known. Packet, 15 cents.

CANDIDISSIMA (No. 913)—Large flowering, white variety. Pkt., 10c.

SCARLET DEFIANCE (No. 914)—Intense glowing scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

ITALIAN STRIPED (No. 915)—Each petal striped. Gives pleasing effect. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Vinca (No. 916) Ornamental, very free flowering bedding plants, easily grown from seed and adapted to the entire South. Mixed Colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Wallflower (No. 920) Well-known fragrant perennials usually hardy in the South. Bloom early in the spring and when rightly cared for will last for years. Best double and mixed. Packet, 10 cents.



Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage—Fiery Red

ZINNIAS Most popular because they bloom with greatest profusion from spring until killed by winter frosts, even with practically no cultivation. The colors are of many very brilliant colors and a great mass of blooms is surprisingly beautiful around any home. They make delightful beds and our improved types of these old-fashioned flowers make hospitable looking, pleasing and attractive homes. Notice our illustration of these varied colored and shaped Zinnias on page 80.

TALL DOUBLE MIXED (No. 925)—Packet, 10 cents.

HALF DWARF DOUBLE MIXED (No. 926)—Packet, 10 cents.

HASTINGS' MIXED FLOWER GARDEN (No. 840)

We have made a mixture of nearly 100 annual flowers. In this you get continuous bloom from early spring until late fall, something new and surprisingly beautiful every day. Make your flower bed in earliest spring. Sow the seeds carefully and nature does the rest. If you have never tried one of these mixed flower gardens do so this year. You will be well repaid. Large packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; ounce 50c.

OUR GENERAL PLANT LIST

ALL PLANT PRICES GIVEN IN THIS LIST INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID

For many years we have been selling Rose, Geranium and Chrysanthemum collections such as described on pages 90, 91 and 92. We found that many, however, among our 500,000 customers wish plants not in such collections. On this and following pages will be found a list of the best kinds of flowering and decorative plants for the South. Orders from this list, also for collections, can be filled up to May 1st. If orders are received during extremely cold weather we hold them back until it is perfectly safe to ship, and we do not send plants in hot weather. Plant orders are always filled separately from seed orders, the seeds being sent first. Several days may elapse before plant orders can be filled safely after seeds have been sent. Plants cannot be sent outside of the United States.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH FLOWERS

We want to see flowers in abundance around every Southern home, no matter whether it be a town home or a farm home. Our Special low-priced flower seeds and collections are a good starter. Our Rose, Geranium and Chrysanthemum Collections and the plants named in the rest of this catalogue will surround your home with beautiful flowers. Even if you can't go all the way this year, make a start at least towards beautifying home surroundings in 1920.



Acalypha Sanderii

Ornamental Garden

Guide Make the garden your outdoor living room. Make it private; not snobbish, but personal, by surrounding it with a hedge or dense mass of shrubbery. Keep it in harmony with its surroundings and with the house it adjoins. Follow the "line of least resistance" in using native, hardy plants that are sure to grow and look natural.

Avoid formality, excessive symmetry and monotony. This does not mean that straight lines and repetition are not in good taste, for direct paths are often best and a long border of Phlox, for example,

seldom suggests monotony, while an alternation of short and tall clumps of pink and white masses might easily do so.

Don't aim for quick, cheap results, nor a disconnected collection of botanic exhibits, but a series of related pictures.

Keep the lawn spaces open, massing plants along the edges instead of all over the lawn. If the surroundings are pleasing, leave places to see them; otherwise screen them out with shrubbery.

Use originality. Few gardens can be successfully copied, and you don't want an imitation, anyway.

Abelia Rupestris Grandiflora A fine shrub, hardy south of Kentucky, bearing bell-shaped white flowers almost hiding the plant. Splendid. Fine plants, 25 cents each; postpaid.

Acalypha Sanderii Goes under various names, such as "Chenille Plant," "Philippine Medusa," "Comet Plant," "Dewey's Favorite Flower," "Bloody Cat Tail," etc. The most sensational plant introduced for years, and one of the most striking flowering ornamental plants. Strong, free growth with large, dark green leaves, from each axil of which rope-



Asparagus Sprengeri

Ampelopsis Veitchii

THE BOSTON IVY—One of the most attractive strong growing vines of all and does well planted on the north and east sides of houses almost anywhere in the Cotton Belt and further north. The vines are covered with clinging tendrils that cling closely to walls, chimneys, etc. Makes a solid mass of dense, dark green, turning to brightest shades of crimson, red and yellow after being touched with frost. The entire north side of our seed warehouse here in Atlanta is covered with Ampelopsis, making a beautiful appearance. 20 cents each.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana

Chinese Paper Plant. This magnificent plant is splendid for house culture and for an open ground climber in comparatively frostless regions. A full-grown plant will often contain tens of thousands of the odd-looking purplish pink flowers and seen in full bloom in warmer climates it is a sight never to be forgotten. Strong plants, 25 cents each.

Brugmansia Angel's Trumpet. It grows easily, blooms freely and the flower is something to be proud of. The Brugmansia blooms indoors in winter and in the garden in summer. The plant has large, tropical leaves, with blooms 8 inches wide at the mouth, resembling a trumpet, hence the name, "Angel's Trumpet." Pure white in color and as fragrant as a Jasmine. Extra strong plants, 35 cents each.

like spikes of velvety crimson flowers from 1 to 2 feet long and nearly 1 inch thick are gracefully suspended as shown in the illustration, which conveys but a faint idea of beauty and warm coloring of this acquisition. The remarkable floriferousness and the great size of the spikes of flowers (compared to the plant) are fairly well shown. The plant is in flower the year round, and is as easily grown as a Coleus, simply requiring a warm temperature to develop its full beauty. Fine plants, 20 cents each.

Acalypha Triumphans A grand bedding or box plant where fine foliage effect is desired. The foliage is red, marbled, streaked and mottled with green, yellow and pink; extremely attractive. Fine plants, 20 cents each.

Aloysia Citriodora or Lemon Verbena

This splendid plant ought to be in every plant collection in the South. It is well adapted to our section and has the greatest fragrance of any plant grown. This fragrance is entirely that of the lemon, hence its name. One large plant will scent up an entire yard with a most agreeable odor. Grows rapidly and is easily wintered over in pits or cellars. Plants, 20 cents each, postpaid.

Antigonon leptopus Also called Queen's Wreath and Mexican Mountain Rose—A splendid climbing plant from Central Mexico, producing rose-colored flowers in racemes two feet long. The profusion of bloom is such as to give resemblance of a rose at a distance, hence its name, Rosa de Montana, or Mountain Rose. Strong bulbs, 15 cents each.

Asparagus Sprengeri Also called Emerald Feather. A magnificent porch or basket plant in the South. The fronds or leaves grow 4 to 5 feet long. Hundreds of magnificent plants of this are seen every summer on the porches in Atlanta, and when cold weather comes it makes a splendid house plant. It succeeds under almost any conditions. Plants, 20c each. Extra strong plants, 50c each, postpaid.

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus The delicate climbing Lace Fern. Grown for its delicate lace-like foliage, whole green houses being devoted to its culture. Good plants, 20 cents each. Extra strong plants, 50 cents each; postpaid.



Brugmansia or Angel's Trumpet



Coleus—New Giant or Christmas Gem

pink flowers. **Vernon**—One of the best for outdoor

Buddleya Variabilis Magnifica

the common English name by which it goes. Several years ago there were imported from Europe some plant novelties and this was among them. We observed it carefully and were charmed with its beauty, ease of culture and free flowering habit. The name Butterfly Bush was applied to it because it seems to attract butterflies in large numbers. This shrub from a young plant set out either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, producing a handsome bush, which the first year often maintains a height of four feet. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is frequently ten inches long. A single plant the first season will throw out as many as fifty flower spikes, which increase greatly in number during succeeding years. The year after planting, it generally commences to flower in June and continuing each season until severe frosts nip it. The foliage and blooms are exceedingly fine. The shrub will die down to the ground if frozen, and while perfectly hardy, we recommend covering the roots with manure, leaves or other suitable materials as winter approaches, so it will produce a heavy growth the following season. This shrub is very desirable as an individual specimen in the lawn and garden, or placed promiscuously in the shrubby border. **Fine plants, 25 cents each; 6 for \$1.25; postpaid.**

COLEUS

Aptly called the "gardener's paint box." We have a superb assortment of brilliant colored varieties, fine for bedding. Used for beds in lawns and parks all over the country. See illustration above. These are all bush sorts; 12 cents each; 10, all different, \$1.00; postpaid.

COLEUS—New Trailing Queen. Distinct trailing coleus with glorious foliage. Center of leaves bright red or pink with a broad border of emerald green. Very showy for hanging baskets, window boxes or in pots, as branches hang gracefully over in festoons two to three feet long. **Fine plants, 20 cents each; 3 for 50 cents; postpaid.**

COLEUS—New Giant, Christmas Gem. Leaves immense, 8 to 12 inches long, cannot be excelled as a pot plant. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and huge leaves of bright carmine, shading off to deep maroon with margins of yellow and green. **25 cents each; 3 for 65 cents.**

Cuphea Platycentra (Cigar Plant)

Strong plants, 15 cents each.

HIBISCUS

New Pink Hibiscus, "Peachblow"

The flowers are double and from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, of a charming, rich, clear pink color, with small, deep crimson center. It is one of the freest flowering plant novelties ever offered. The color is an entirely new and beautiful shade, and it blooms abundantly and continuously during the summer and fall months. Large plants 2 and 3 years old make a magnificent show. It will give general satisfaction to those who grow it, either in pots or planted out in the garden. It blooms well in the winter in the green house or in any sunny window. **25 cents each; extra large plants, 50 cents each.**

Hibiscus, Double Crimson

This superb variety has immense double flowers of richest crimson color combined with glossy green foliage. One of the best. **25 cents each; extra large plants ready to bloom, 50 cents each.**

Hibiscus, Grandiflorus

Rich, glossy, cut-leaved foliage, and scarlet-crimson flowers, literally cover the whole plant. This variety is famous for its beautiful flowers. **25 cents each; extra large plants ready to bloom, 50 cents each.**

Hibiscus, Sinensis Giganteus

For house cultivation all the year, or for planting outside during summer. Blooms at all times of year. Beautiful scarlet-crimson flowers of enormous size, often 6 to 8 inches across, seen from a long distance like a flaming torch. **25 cents each; extra large plants, 50 cents each.**

Hibiscus, Sub-Violaceus

Flowers of enormous size, beautiful carmine, tinted with violet. Probably the largest flower of the Hibiscus family, and an unusually free bloomer. We take great pleasure in recommending this fine plant. **25 cents each; extra large plants, ready to bloom, 50 cents each.**

Hibiscus, Versicolor

An immense flowering variety, combining in its flowers all the colors of the Hibiscus family, being handsomely striped crimson, buff, rose and white. Gives a handsome and extremely novel effect. Flowers on large plants frequently eight inches in diameter. **25c each. Extra large plants, ready to bloom, 50 cents each.**

Hibiscus, Carminiatus Perfectus

Full, round flowers of perfect shape, colored a rich, soft carmine-rose with a deep crimson eye; fully 6 inches in diameter. **25c each; extra large plants, ready to bloom, 50c each.**

FLOWERING BEGONIAS

25c Each, Postpaid

Alba Picta—Long slender leaves thickly spotted silvery white. Lovely pink flowers. **Argentea** **Guttata**—Extra deep green foliage, silvery white spots. **Gracilis Luminosa**—Very bright scarlet flowers, almost luminous. **Picta Rosea**—Bright silvery pink flowers, extra fine.

President Carnot—Upper side of foliage deep green, under side bluish red; flowers beautiful coral red. **Robusta**—Bright rose and pure white. Coral red buds. A strong grower and very desirable begonia. **Sandersonii** (The Coral Begonia)—Immensely popular and one of the best of the flowering begonias. Flowers are of a scarlet shade of crimson borne in greatest profusion for months at a time. **Thurstonii**—Metallic-green leaves with shell bedding with deep rose flowers.

It was a matter of some thought before this highly desirable plant was finally christened with the name. Several years ago there were imported from Europe some plant novelties and this was among them. We observed it carefully and were charmed with its beauty, ease of culture and free flowering habit. The name Butterfly Bush was applied to it because it seems to attract butterflies in large numbers. This shrub from a young plant set out either in the spring or fall, will mature to full size the first summer, producing a handsome bush, which the first year often maintains a height of four feet. It produces long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is frequently ten inches long. A single plant the first season will throw out as many as fifty flower spikes, which increase greatly in number during succeeding years. The year after planting, it generally commences to flower in June and continuing each season until severe frosts nip it. The foliage and blooms are exceedingly fine. The shrub will die down to the ground if frozen, and while perfectly hardy, we recommend covering the roots with manure, leaves or other suitable materials as winter approaches, so it will produce a heavy growth the following season. This shrub is very desirable as an individual specimen in the lawn and garden, or placed promiscuously in the shrubby border. **Fine plants, 25 cents each; 6 for \$1.25; postpaid.**



Begonia Sandersonii



New Peachblow Hibiscus

MAKE YOUR HOME BEAUTIFUL WITH FLOWERS

New French Hydrangeas

Avalanche A splendid large white, which has made an enviable reputation for itself in three seasons. An easy variety to force. Young plants, 30 cents; strong plants, 50 cents, each.

Bouquet Rose You will be pleased with this variety added to our list this year. A vigorous, healthy, easily grown hydrangea producing immense trusses of flowers of rosy-amber color, turning, after they become older, to a bright pink. Exhibition plants of this variety certainly created a sensation in the New York flower markets this past season. Young plants, 30 cents, each; strong plants, 50 cents, each.

E. G. Hill Newest and best French variety and finest of the pink sorts. Color of a most pleasing shade of baby pink that does not fade. Growth very vigorous, foliage large and attractive. Trusses are immense and held erect. One of the easiest early varieties to bring into bloom, coming into flower early. Young plants, 30c; strong plants, 50c each.

"Hills of Snow" The King of all Shrubs, the new Hydrangea *Arborescens Grandiflora Alba*. The most valuable hardy shrub ever introduced. This is the great new hardy shrub that has come to gladden our yards and gardens. We place it first and foremost of all shrubs. It makes a perfectly round, symmetrical bush that is covered from June to August with handsome large pure white flowers. Be sure and plant this new hardy shrub, it will please you greatly. Young plants, 40 cents each; strong two-year-old plants, 75 cents.

Mme. E. Mouillere This has been the favorite white variety; very free flowering, of good size and form. Awarded silver medal at National Flower Show. A great London grower handled over thirty thousand of this variety alone. Young plants, 30 cents; strong plants, 50 cents, each.

Mlle. Renee Gaillard Extra large panicles of milky white flowers. New, but certain to be very popular. Vigorous grower and entirely distinct from other varieties. Young plants, 30 cents, each; strong plants, 50 cents, each.

Mme. Maurice Hamar One of the best of the pink varieties. A vigorous, healthy grower with large trusses of flowers, the individual florets also being of exceptional size. A very satisfactory sort and comes into bloom early. Young plants, 30 cents, each; strong plants, 50 cents, each.



New French Hydrangea Mousseline

Mousseline The famous Blue Flowered Hydrangea. Every year hydrangeas become more popular in the South, and Mousseline is the best of the blue varieties. Flower heads are large and held erect, as shown in our illustration. Young plants, 30 cents; strong plants, 50 cents each.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS (Umbrella Plant) This is a plant of the easiest culture and a large specimen is as handsome as a palm for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant or can be used in baskets or vases, making a charming effect. It will grow luxuriantly in water, and is, therefore, indispensable for aquariums or fountains. Our illustration shows this ornamental plant throwing up slender round stems with whorls or flat, ribbon-like leaves. Give abundance of water; this plant does very well in dry soil but much better in moist soil. 20 cents each.

FERNS Every house ought to have one or more of these splendid decorative plants for the porches in summer or indoors in winter; easily grown.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis (Boston Fern) We have some beautiful specimens of this in our own home. The fronds frequently attain a length of five to six feet. Many call it the "fountain fern" on account of its graceful drooping habits. We use it as a house plant in winter and under shade trees in summer. Every one who sees these ferns admires them and wants to know how to get them. This is a standard and most popular variety. Fine young plants, 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 75c each.

Nephrolepis Piersonii We have one specimen of this variety in our home for which we would not take \$50.00. This shows you how we value it. General growth like the Boston Fern, but much finer foliage and more beautiful in appearance. Fine young plants, 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 75 cents each.

The Fish Tail Fern (*Nephrolepis Davalloides Fureans*). An especially fine fern for the South. The ends of the pinnae are so formed as to resemble a fish tail, giving the fronds an especially effective crested appearance. A most shapely form. Fine plants, 35 cents each; strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Roosevelt Fern (*Nephrolepis Roosevelt*). There's no fern that will compare with this new and charming variety. In general form like the Boston Fern, but produces many more fronds, making it bushier and more handsome. The pinnae are beautifully undulated, giving a wavy effect found in no other fern. In five years this fern has grown next to the Boston in popularity. Its superiority will soon place it ahead. Fine young plants, 25c each; extra strong plants, 75c each.

Baby's Breath Fern (*Goodii*). This is the most delicate of all lace ferns. It really looks like filigree work. In many respects it is a far better and more ornamental variety than any of the others. It looks to us like the finest of all dish ferns. Fine plants, 35 cents each; strong plants, \$1.00; postpaid.

Fluffy Ruffles Fern (*Superbissima*). Wonderful new fern, having appearance of being a fern within a fern. Most hardy dense dark green foliage of all ferns; irregular fronds giving it its name. 40 cents each; extra strong plants, 75 cents.

Teddy Junior Fern (*Nephrolepis Teddy Junior*). The fern for every household. A sport from the famous Roosevelt Fern, producing a similar but shorter frond. "Teddy Junior" will produce about four times as many fronds as any other fern, finishing with 50 to 60 fronds in a 4-inch pot. Compact, vigorous grower even under adverse conditions and owing to its habit of producing so much foliage in small pots, it makes the finest house plant yet introduced. Fine young plants, 25 cents; strong plants, 75 cent each.

Big Four Fern (*Nephrolepis Splendida*). The most wonderful new fern. Has the grace of a Boston, wavy effect of a Roosevelt, fluffiness of an Ostrich Plume and uniqueness of a Fish Tail; hence the name. 25 cents each; extra strong plants, 75 cents.

Liberty Fern (*N. Liberty*). New fern with a cast of blue that submerges the green; fronds finely cut and each pinna is crested or split, giving it a splendid and unique appearance. Becoming famous. 35 cents each; extra strong plants, 75 cents; postpaid.



Cyperus Alternifolius



Boston Fern (*Nephrolepis Bostoniensis*)

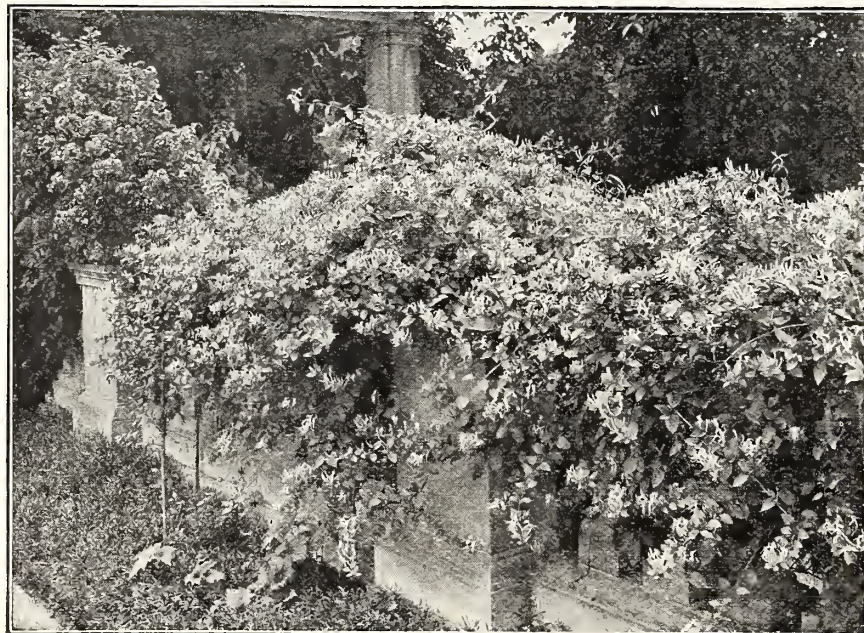


Chinese Wistaria—See Opposite Page

MOONFLOWERS We sell thousands of plants of this magnificent porch climber every year in our city store here in Atlanta. In daytime the Moonflowers (both white and blue) furnish dense shade for the porch and at night and on cloudy days are a mass of bloom. No home should be without one or more plants of Moonflower. They are superb. See illustration at bottom of page 81.

Giant White Moonflower A giant in growth and in size of flowers and is wonderfully fragrant. A decided improvement over the old White; flowers being nearly twice as large, often over six inches across, and practically covering the whole vine. Growth is very rapid in light, rich soil and wonderful for shading porches. Fine plants, 20 cents each.

Heavenly Blue Moonflower Often attains a growth of 40 to 50 feet and makes a dense mass of beautiful dark green foliage. Blooms from June until frost, the plants being fairly covered with the immense blooms of beautiful sky blue with reddish-purple rays every night and on cloudy days. Fine plants, 20 cents each.



Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan—Wonderful Sweet Scented, Hardy Climbing Plants

FUCHSIAS There are very few ladies that don't want to grow fuchsias and they are easily grown in almost all parts of the South if the right varieties are planted. The failures come from trying to grow varieties not adapted. The following list of fuchsias is made up exclusively of right varieties for the South. 20c each.

Black Prince Finest for the amateur grower; very hardy free bloomer with buds of beautiful waxy carmine or pink color.

Lord Byron A splendid fuchsia. Red sepals, corolla of the richest shade of royal purple. So free in flower as to almost hide the plant.

Monstrosa One of the largest and strongest growing fuchsias. Flower has extra large double snow-white corolla and scarlet sepals.

Speciosa Of erect and compact habit. Flowers star-shaped and two to three inches long, the tube and sepals of bright rose color, corolla brilliant carmine.

Larkspur or Delphinium Their long, showy spikes of flowers bloom from late May until frost and furnish the most satisfactory blues. These old-fashioned flowers are thoroughly worth while and while we can only offer two varieties this year, these two are the very best kinds.

Bella Donna—Pure sky-blue; white bee; fine for cutting. 30 cents each.

Formosum—A lovely celestial blue. 30 cents each.

HONEYSUCKLES In many parts of the South the common sort of honeysuckle grows wild and climbs over fences, shrubbery, walls and unsightly places. The flowers are sweet-scented and the growth luxurious. They make very valuable vines or climbing plants and can be easily controlled by chopping out excess growth. Below we list five different varieties. Notice our illustration below. They make wonderful growth and last for years. Splendid for covering fences, stumps, arbors, etc.; fragrant and pleasant, attractive, in perfect taste on practically any lawn and especially easy to grow, requiring little or no cultivation.

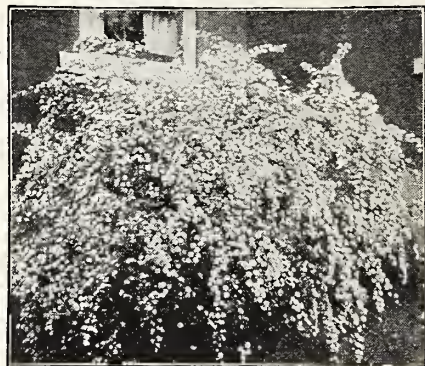
Aurea Reticulata (Golden Leaved)—Variety with beautiful variegated foliage of yellow, white and pink.

Chinese Evergreen—Sweet-scented. Blooms nearly all the season; flowers buff, yellow and white.

Hall's Japan—Sweet-scented. Most consistent bloomer of the class; beautiful yellow and white flowers.

Scarlet Trumpet (Red Coral)—A rapid grower, bright red with trumpet-shaped flowers.

Yellow Trumpet—Golden, trumpet-shaped flowers; fragrant.



Spirea or Bridal Wreath—Next Page

Oleanders These old-fashioned shrubs are becoming immensely popular again. No plant makes more handsome specimens in tubs for the porch or yard. **Lutea**—Double primrose-yellow flowers; very fragrant. 25 cents.

Rosea—The old favorite with very sweet, double pink flowers. 25 cents.

Rosea Variegata—Green foliage, deeply edged yellow; pink florets. 25 cents.

Lillian Henderson—Largest double white flowers; fragrant. Scarce. 25 cents.

Pansies One of the most satisfactory plants and our Emperor Pansies are the best the world produces. They are the choicest large-flowering sorts, both of European and American growers. It has been our grower's aim to make this the finest strain of this favored flower in existence. We have a large assortment and can supply you in any quantity you may want. **Plants, 6 for 35c; 60 cents a dozen; 25 for \$1.00; postpaid.**

Platycodon Grandiflorum (Bush Clematis) A beautiful free-flowering plant simply covered with flowers that resemble somewhat the clematis. This is really an extraordinary bush plant that will please you. **Two colors: Deep blue and pure white. Each, 15 cents; both for 25 cents.**

Double Petunias While these weak they produce the largest flowers; better than strong plants. The seed of double petunias produce many singles but these plants are all double and the finest double varieties. **Four different colors, 20 cents each; all four for 75 cents.**

Hardy or Perennial Phlox

PRICES OF HARDY PHLOX

By mail, postpaid, 20 cents each; per dozen, \$2.00, postpaid. Listed below we have twenty-five separate and distinct varieties especially adapted to the South. As a special offer, we will send you one of each of these twenty-five varieties of Hardy Perennial Phlox for \$3.50, postpaid.

ALCESTE—Deep violet, shading almost to blue.

ATHIS—Deep, clear salmon. Showiest of all.

BEAUTY—Delicate silvery-pink; a beautiful sort.

BERANGER—Ground color white, suffused with rosy pink, and distinct eye of same color.

BRIDESMAID—Pure white, clear carmine eye.

CONSUL H. FROST—Deep rose color; large white eye.

DANTON—Intense glowing scarlet with eye of pure red. Fine variety.

ECLAIREUR—Clear rosy-magenta, with large lighter halo; large florets and magnificent bedder.

ELIZABETH CAMPBELL—An entirely new shade in phlox. Bright salmon pink, with lighter shadings; dark crimson eye.

ESCLARMONDE—Clear rosy-lilac, deeper eye, exquisitely rayed and shaded.

HENRY MURGER—Enormous pure white flowers with deep carmine eye; extra fine.

INDEPENDENCE—Large flowering, early pure white.

KOSSUTH—Rich deep purple. Extra fine.

JEANNE D'ARC—Immense panicles of the clearest, purest white. Fine and Clearly distinct.

LA PERLE DU NORD—Pure white, large, deep, distinct, red eye; extra fine.

LOTHAIR—Another perfectly distinct variety. Clear, even carmine, deep crimson eye.

MADAME PAUL DUTRE—Almost orchid like in its delicate colorings. A delicate lilac-rose shade.

MISS LINGARD—Pearly-white flower, very faint pink eye; remarkable bloomer.

PANTHEON—Large, clear, deep bright pink with faint halo.

PEACHBLOW—Delicate peachblow pink shading to white; elegant.

RICHARD WALLACE—Pure white, with violet-rose eye; immense panicles. Extra fine.

R. P. STRUTHERS—In our estimation the best Phlox grown today—it has no faults; clear cherry-red, salmon shades, with deep red eye; fine large trusses.

ROSENBERG—Bright reddish violet with blood red eye. Extra large trusses and individual florets.

RUBUS—A parti-colored variety. Rosy-red, shading to white.

STEBOLD—Bright vermilion red overlaid orange scarlet. Crimson red eye.



A Bed of Hardy or Perennial Phlox—Most Beautiful and Pleasing

Pelargoniums (Lady Washington Geraniums). Grandest of all flowering plants; do not resemble the common geraniums in any particular, neither in foliage nor in flower; more beautiful in every way. We here offer the standard set of Pelargoniums, every one entirely different in color and every one a beauty. The Lady Washington Geraniums are the handsomest of all flowers—once seen, never forgotten. Separate named varieties: American Belle, Bridegroom, Capt. Raikes, Emanuel Lias, Gloriosa, Lord Maynor Treloar, Madame Thibaut, Madame Vibert, Mrs. Robert Sandiford, Springboks, Sandiford's Best, Tommy Dodd. 40 cents each; the dozen for \$4.00—a wonderful selection.

PINKS--Hardy Scotch (Her Majesty). An all-round favorite in the South. These "Sweet May Pinks" are the pinks of our mothers' gardens. Fine for beds, edging, and porch boxes. We have these in the two old-fashioned colors, pure double white flowers, and sweet double pink flowers. Strong plants, either color: Each, 15c; both for 25 cents.

SALVIA No plant is more popular in the South than the Salvia for bedding. In late summer and fall up to the time frost comes it is a mass of blooms, and in the case of the scarlet varieties it makes a mass of fiery red unequalled by any other flower on our list. Some of our Atlanta customers buy them by the hundreds for bedding purposes. Prices of all varieties, prepaid, 8 cents each; 85 cents per dozen.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—Standard bedding, fiery scarlet.

LE PRESIDENT—New dwarf scarlet salvia; indispensable.

MRS. PAIGE—A perfect sheet of scarlet.

SALVIA SPLENDENS ALBA—Pure white variety.

Sanseveria Zeylanica or Zebra Plant
A very odd but beautiful plant especially adapted to house culture during winter and for porches during summer. Leaves are beautifully striped crosswise with white variegations on a green ground. Can be grown either in sunlight or in dark parts of the room and stands dust and drying out without damage. It can be placed in any position in any room and do well. For vases and baskets it is fine. In all, a beautiful decorative plant requiring scarcely any water. Fine plants, 25 cents each.

Plumbago Capensis This flower is a great favorite in the Atlanta section and is easily grown in open ground almost everywhere in the South. No collection of flowers should be without one or more plants of Plumbago Capensis, giving as it does an abundance of lovely sky blue flowers. 25 cents each.

Shasta Daisy (Burbank's). One of the most marvelous productions in the flower line. Extremely hardy perennial with large, free-blooming flowers which last two weeks after being cut. Grows in any soil. 15 cents each.

Spirea--Bridal Wreath One of the very finest shrubs for the South and of the easiest culture; perfectly hardy and grows to enormous size. One in Mr. H. G. Hastings' yard is over twenty feet in diameter and one round solid mass of white while in bloom. Very hardy and earliest flowering. See illustration on opposite page. We also have the Blue Spirea. Either kind; one-year plants, 25 cents; strong two-year plants, 50 cents; postpaid.

Tradescantia (Wandering Jew). This fine trailing plant is very popular for baskets and window boxes. You will be pleased with the two distinct kinds. 10c each.

Viburnum--Snowball (Guelder Rose). Large size globular clusters of snow-white flowers. A well-known favorite shrub of old-time fame and popularity. One-year plants, 40 cents; two-year plants, 65 cents.

Violets (New Imperial or Parma). Without question, the largest, richest colored and most highly perfumed of all Violets. Blooms freely and longer than others. Lovely blue flowers of largest size. 20 cents each. (Swanley White)—Double white perpetual flowering or "Queen of Fragrance, the best of all white violets. 20 cents each. (Lady Hume Campbell)—A true ever-bloomer and one of the finest blue violets. 20 cents each.

Wistaria--Chinese Splendid climber for porch shade. When in full bloom truly magnificent with its masses of flowers in long drooping racemes like bunches of grapes. See illustration on opposite page of this most attractive hardy climber. 20 cents; large plants, 50 cents each.



Golden Eagle Type of Beautifully Incurved "Mums"



Mrs. Jerome Jones Type of Finest White Chrysanthemums

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

12 Superb Exhibition Varieties
Postpaid for \$1.25

The Chrysanthemum has a distinct place among flowers. Nothing will stand as much neglect and bad treatment without serious injury, and the blooming period comes when most other flowers are gone, being in their prime from September to December. The following list contains the best varieties in size, color, and vigorous growth for the South.

20 Cents Each Or **\$2.00 a dozen** if ordered separate from the collection

Black Hawk Flowers of massive size and of a deep velvety-crimson color. It is a close rival to Harvard, larger in size and more attractive to those who prefer a large flower.

Clementine Touse The most wonderful of all the white chrysanthemums. Pure snow-white, flushed with pink and of immense size. These great head bloomers make a magnificent display and should be in your chrysanthemum garden. We are lucky in having it to offer.

Dr. Enguehart For a strong, vigorous grower, free bloomer with flowers grown on long stiff stems that make it great for cut flowers, this variety has no superior. In color a distinct bright rose-pink. Extra fine.

Golden Eagle Entirely distinct with its extra wide petals and very intense yellow color. Of beautiful incurved form and one of the best chrysanthemums in existence.

Golden Glow Another yellow but of a distinct shade which is a very bright yellow. Stems extra long and foliage especially good. You will like this both for beauty and vigor.

L'African A splendid new crimson or red variety that isn't as well known as the other reds but one we believe puts the finishing touches to this collection. It is most desirable, and you will thank us for bringing it to your attention. By many considered the best "mum."

Maud Dean The old standby pink chrysanthemum; a very hard variety to beat. This beautiful variety of pink makes a mighty attractive appearance.

Mrs. Henry Robinson This is a true white variety with exquisitely incurved petals into an elegant form and finish. Really a splendid and showy chrysanthemum.

Mrs. Jerome Jones One of the finest white chrysanthemums ever raised. The flowers are magnificent heads of exquisite form and finish. The pure white color with a waxy finish leave nothing to be desired.

Mrs. Perrin Still the brightest of all pink varieties and also the most beautifully formed heads. Of medium size and especially hardy in the South.

Roi de Italia King of Italy. This is an extremely wonderful "mum" with the deepest golden yellow flowers of mammoth size. This is a prize winning variety; really a wonder.

Silver Wedding A pure glistening white chrysanthemum of good size and uniformly-shaped flowers. It is hardy, prolific in bloom and in all a splendid variety. The foliage is heavy and perfect and the stems are long and strong. A most desirable and popular new variety.

Plant Chrysanthemums

Easiest culture for garden plants and last for years in the South. For exhibition or largest flowers give more careful cultivation and pinch off all but one bud on head of stem and pinch off all shoots from main stem. Those who have not raised exhibition flowers are sometimes disappointed when they find many smaller flowers instead of one large head. Remember, there is just so much flowering energy in a plant. Pinch off all but one bud for larger flower.

Geraniums--Eclipse Collection--\$1.²⁵ Postpaid

PLANT GERANIUMS

The Eclipse Collection, containing varieties described below, contains the cream of all double and semi-double Geraniums for Southern use. There is hardly anything that will give more satisfaction than a dozen Geraniums for outdoor blooming during summer, and indoor bloom during the winter months.

12 Best Geraniums All different. \$1.25, postpaid; if ordered separate from collection, 20 cents each; \$2.00 a dozen.

Alphonse Ricard A most beautiful shade of bright vermillion; large flowers and enormous trusses; a grand variety.

American Beauty New. The beautiful semi-double flowers are deep rosy carmine shaded with carmine-crimson. Withstands heat fine. The habit is perfect, semi-dwarf branching and compact. Trusses of flowers produced on long stems held well above the foliage.

Helen Mitchell A cross between Jean Viard and Alphonse Ricard and the introducers claim for it supremacy in brilliance of color, in size of bloom, vigor and strength. It is semi-double and of the clearest possible shade of scarlet. Its growth is compact, semi-dwarf, with lustrous green foliage. Notice illustration. New variety.

Jean Oberle One of the most beautiful peach-pink geraniums, an exquisite shade of hydrangea pink, shading tenderly to almost pure white at petal edges. The florets are exceptionally well formed; immense trusses; habit unusually strong and vigorous; very free bloomer; foliage distinct and stands sun perfectly. New variety.

John Doyle This is claimed by all growers to be the very best bright red bedding geranium in existence. Certainly a grand variety; superb for gardens.

Madame Barney You will like this the best of all. A grand bedding variety of close, compact habit of growth, and a superb and continuous bloomer, producing large trusses of pure, deep pink flowers. This is, we believe, the best pure pink variety we have ever seen.

Madame Landry A distinct salmon-pink with a slight scarlet shading. This exceptional variety produces enormous trusses and florets which are borne on long stems. Really a dandy.

Marquis de Castellane Another French double variety, well adapted to growth in the South. A vigorous grower with finely shaped plants, free flowering, and in color a beautiful shade of cerise red or deep solferino, the color decidedly unique and bright for a geranium. An exceptionally striking variety.

Miss Frances Perkins Splendid variety of double Geranium to stand our long summers. This is one of our best varieties, a constant bloomer of charming rose pink color with a distinct white throat.

Red Wing Its name indicates the color of its freely-borne flowers, a deep cardinal red with a soft velvety sheen seldom found in any flower; unusually attractive.

S. A. Nutt This, the finest of dark crimson Geraniums, has now taken the lead as a bedding Geranium, being used in the largest parks and public grounds of the country in preference to all others. Its dense, compact growth, profuse blooming and almost sun-proof constitution combined, give it the prominence as a bedder it has attained.

Geraniums are especially suited to the South for pot plants, baskets, urns, porch and window boxes, bedding, edging and low borders. They have a richness of color and deepness of tone not found in any other flower; they are healthy, vigorous growers and the beautiful brilliant heads of bloom will give any place the appearance of a cheerful, loving home. It is everyone's desire to have an appealing home and nothing can compare with flowers in making yours a happy home.

SWEET SCENTED GERANIUMS

We have many inquiries for the old sweet-scented Geraniums and can supply three varieties this season. 20 cents each, postpaid.

LEMON—The foliage has a very pronounced lemon scent.

NUTMEG—Foliage has a very decided true nutmeg fragrance.

ROSE—The famous sweet rose-scented geraniums. Very fragrant.



Comtesse de Harcourt—Showing Semi-Double Type of Light Colored Geraniums

Comtesse de Harcourt Beautiful florets and enormous trusses of pure white which hold their color through Southern summer sun and heat. This geranium is one of the very best possible to grow; hardy, vigorous grower, adapted to our climate, beautiful foliage and as shown in the illustration above, a lovely, clean white, free blooming variety.



S. A. Nutt—Showing Semi-Double Type of Dark Geraniums

1920 SUNNY SOUTH ROSE COLLECTION

12 MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER-BLOOMING ROSES FOR THE SOUTH

3 Red, 3 White, 3 Pink,

3 Yellow, Postpaid, \$1.25

All Shown in Colors on Next to

Last Cover Page of This Catalogue

Every year our Sunny South Collection becomes more popular. No two varieties alike and each year we make a change of varieties. Any one who ordered our 1919 collection last year can order our 1920 collection and get many different varieties from what they did last year and only such varieties as are well adapted to Southern plantings. Twelve well-rooted rose plants for \$1.25 is a bargain for any one. If ordered separate from collection, 20 cents each; \$2.00 a dozen.

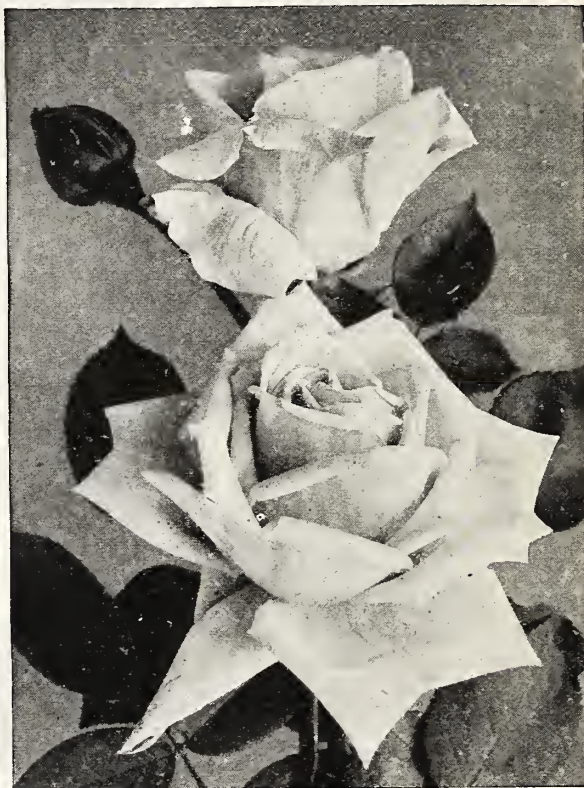
Col R. S. Williamson While not the newest rose on our list, we consider it one of the most satisfactory white roses for the South. It is a vigorous grower, throwing up an abundance of long stiff stems. In color the flowers are a satiny white with deep bluish center when fully open. Flowers large to extra large and are well formed.

White Mamon Cochet (No finer white rose than this.) It is of the largest size; the flower is built up, or rounded, and very double. The color is pure snow-white although some conditions give it a tinge of pink which adds to its great beauty. No rose surpasses it in vigorous growth and no rose in the Tea family approaches it in immense size of its buds and flowers.

K. Augusta Victoria A grand white garden rose that has stood the test of time. Full and double; fine buds and flowers. Notice our illustration of this fine variety. It is a hardy grower and as good as any for the South; one you will be more than proud to have in your garden.

Eugene E. Marlett Wonderful ever-blooming rose of rich bright carmine with scarlet tones. See our illustration in natural color on the inside back cover page of this beautiful red rose for the South. It's a hardy, vigorous grower and very prolific; one of the very best red roses.

Red Letter Day The cream of the new roses. Its velvety, brilliant, glowing scarlet-crimson buds and fully opened cactus-like flowers never fade, as the reflex of the petals is satiny crimson scarlet. An exceedingly beautiful rose of infinite grace and charm. Awarded S. G. Medal, N. R. S.; by far the best growing and freest blooming of all the Hybrid Tea Roses. This is a great addition to our collection and a variety that is in great demand separate from the collection for solid beds of red roses.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Splendid White Rose



Mamon Cochet (Pink and White), Well Opened—Superb Rose

Helen Gould A rich red rose that is a great bloomer. The shade of red has been described best as a watermelon red; elegant. Helen Gould is a tried garden rose, doing especially well in the South. Like the other varieties in our Sunny South Collection, it is a vigorous growing free bloomer entirely adapted.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting This is a standard, ever-blooming yellow rose that has made good. It has a most appealing orange-yellow color, bordered with carmine, and makes a most attractive appearance.

Alexander Hill Gray This is an extra fine rose, fine for outdoor or garden planting or house culture. It is the largest pure yellow and an extraordinarily choice rose, especially worthy because there are only a very few yellow varieties that are good and do well in the South.

Lady Hillingdon Superb. A deep golden yellow that holds its color remarkably well for a yellow rose. A splendid robust-growing, free-flowering rose showing the exquisite taste of all who plant this beautiful golden yellow variety.

Pink Mamon Cochet The Queen of all garden roses. Such beauty and exquisite form as is possessed by this variety is marvelous, and is not seen in any other rose we know. The buds are beautiful, large, full and firm and elegantly pointed. As they expand they show great depth and richness, sometimes measuring 2½ inches from base to tip. Flowers superb when open, extra large, perfectly double and of splendid substance. The color is rich, clear pink, changing to a silvery-rose.

President Taft Shining brilliancy of intense deep pink; one of the finest roses yet introduced and one that will give entire satisfaction wherever planted. The South can never plant too many good roses and they express the sentiment of the old South with its friendliness, hospitality and chivalry as well as the new South with all its home-loving nature and progress.

Wellesley This choice rose is an especially beautiful self-pink and exceptionally bright in color. We don't know how to compare this rose with other varieties better than to say it is like a girl of eighteen compared with the rest of us mortals. Not that we all are not good looking and healthy but Wellesley shows that vigor of growth, grace and charm of a girl of eighteen. This most enchanting and lovely shade of self-pink will attract anyone. It is a worthy rose to complete our magnificent Sunny South Collection.

Never Too Many Roses South

When the last word has been said for all the other Flowers, and they are all beautiful and have their place in our gardens and in our homes, the Rose is the one plant in the South of which there cannot be enough. On page 92 we give you our idea of a splendid assortment of Ever-Blooming Bush Roses. On this page we offer a general assortment of the best varieties. These are all healthy, well-rooted plants to be sent post-paid. **Twenty cents each; \$2.00 per dozen, except where noted.**

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY—Pure yellow tea rose. Perfect flowers.
ANTOINE RIVOIRE—Creamy white with rainbow tints; beauty and a wonder.
AURORA—Bright pink, very double and sweet.
BLUMENSCHMIDT—Lemon-yellow; tinged pink.
BESSIE BROWN—Creamy white flowers; immense size.
BRIDESMAID—Best deep pink rose.
BRITISH QUEEN—The most beautiful white variety, good grower.
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD—Deep, rich, rosy pink; hardy, prolific.
CATHERINE MERMET—Color clear, rosy pink.
CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Pure white, pink center.
CORNELLA COOK—Favorite white rose. None better for buds.
CRIMSON QUEEN—Always in bloom; rich bright velvety crimson.
DUCHESS OF ALBANY—(Red La France). Charming.
DEVONIENSIS—Magnolia fragrance, creamy white color.
DUCHESS DE BRABANT—Bright salmon pink.
DORA—Large full flowers. Peach blossom color.
ETOILE DE FRANCE—A superb red free blooming rose.
ECARLATE—A superb deep scarlet bedding rose for the South.
ETOILE DE LYON—Double, deep golden yellow.
EMPRESS EUGENIE—Deep rich pink; double; hardy.
EUGENE E. MARLITT—Rich carmine with scarlet shading.
FLORENCE PEMBERTON—Fine summer bloomer. Creamy white and pink.
F. R. PATZER—Creamy-buff, reverse delicate pink; extra fine.
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Often called "White American Beauty." 20 cents.
FREIHERR VON MARSHALL—Fine grower. Clear bright carmine rose.
FLORENCE H. VEITCH—Flowers large, scarlet, shaded almost black.
GENERAL McARTHUR—New superb deep red rose.
GORGEOUS—Deep orange-yellow, heavily veined with reddish copper. Most striking rose in existence. Gold medal, N. R. S.



GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Brightest scarlet, shading to velvety crimson.
HELEN GOOD—The \$1,000 rose. Diffused pink and yellow.
HELEN GOULD—One of the finest of all red roses; superb.
HOOSIER BEAUTY—Glowing crimson-scarlet with darker shadings.
HUGO ROLLER—Rich lemon-yellow, diffused with crimson.
JONKHEER J. L. MOCK—Clear, imperial pink; superb.
KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Extra fine pure double white.
LADY HILLINGDON—An intense deep yellow. Long buds.
LADY PIRRIE—Fine garden rose. Reddish salmon and apricot.
LADY PLYMOUTH—Pearly, delicate but deep ivory-cream, faintly flushed. Gold Medal N. S. R. of England.
LA TOSCA—Soft pink tinted with rosy white.
LAURENT CARLE—Deep rosy carmine. Extra fine.
MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT—A grand bright pink.
MADAME COLETTE MARTINET—Very deep, clear coppery-orange.
MADAME JENNY GILLEMOT—Deep saffron yellow; extra large.
MADAME JULES GROLEZ—Rose and satiny pink; extra.

Mlle. Francisca Kruger—Deep Coppery-yellow fine bedding rose.
MADAME LEON PAIN—Silvery salmon with orange center.
MADAME MARCEL DeLANEY—Soft, rose shaded hydrangea-pink.
MADAME MELAINE SOUPERT—Saffron-yellow; suffused carmine.
MADAME SEGOND WEBER—Grand deep pink.
MADAME WELCHE—Extra large. Soft amber yellow.
MADemoiselle CECILE BRUNER—Most popular baby, salmon pink. It has become quite the rage and is very fine.
MADemoiselle FRANCISCA KRUGER—Deep, coppery-yellow.
MADISON—Extra double pure white. Mildew proof.
METEOR—A grand, rich dark red rose; extra fine.
MRS. BENJ. R. CANT—Full form, very light red color.
MRS. GEO. SHAWYER—Color bright peach pink, long stems.
MY-MARYLAND—Clear glowing pink; extra.
NATIONAL EMBLEM—Dark crimson; perfect shade, beautiful free bloomer.
OPIHELIA—Lovely salmon-flesh color overlaid with a blush tint. Greatest garden rose of this century.
PAPA GONTIER—Rich, bright red, very fine bloomer.
PAUL NEYRON—Giant pink hybrid perpetual, blooming as freely as any.

PERLE DES JARDINS—Clear golden-yellow, very rich.
PINK LA FRANCE—The queen of roses. Magnificent silvery pink flowers.
PRESIDENT TAFT—Of good size and form. Color intense pink.
PRIMROSE—Mellow yellow and deeper with apricot shadings; large double, perfect buds. Unsurpassed.
RADIANCE—Brilliant rosy carmine; almost a pink. A splendid rose.
RED RADIANCE—Darker than Crimson Radiance above; rich deep red.
YELLOW MAMON COCHET—Lovely golden-yellow flushed with crimson.
WM. R. SMITH—Delicate blush. No superior garden rose.
WM. SILEAN—A splendid rose of purest pink color.
YVONNE VACHEROT—Porcelain white touched with red.
BABY RAMBLER—BUSH FORM—Red (Baby Rambler), White (Catherine Ziemet), Pink (Anna Muller). Each of dwarf habit and covers entire plant with blooms all summer and fall. For pots, bedding or hedges.

THE BEST OF ALL OUR CLIMBING ROSES

CLIMBING AUGUSTA VICTORIA—This ivory white climber is elegant.
CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS—The climbing magnolia rose; blush white.
CLIMBING METEOR—The acme of all red climbing roses.
CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER—Bright coral-red; extra.
CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON—Known as Madame Wagram. Hardy. Large handsome flowers of clear rose tinted crimson.
CLIMBING PINK COCHET—To climbers what Pink Mamon Cochet is to bush roses.
CLIMBING SOUV. DE LA MALMAISON—Creamy-flesh; peach-pink center.
CLIMBING WHITE MAMON COCHET—Climbing form of White Cochet.
CLOTH OF GOLD, or CHROMATELLA—Clear golden-yellow, full, double and fragrant. Much prized in the South.
DOROTHY PERKINS—The best of the Rambler roses for the South. In color a beautiful shell pink.
FRANCES E. WILLARD—A pure snow-white rose; none better.
LAMARQUE—A beautiful white Southern rose and a strong grower.
REINE MARIE HENRIETTA—Deep cherry-red.
PILLAR OF GOLD—Apricot and golden yellow.
REVE DE OR, or GOLDEN CHAIN—Color orange-yellow.
THE MARECHAL NEIL—A rose famous the world over, and no collection in the South is complete without it. Plants, 20 cents each. Second size, 35 cents; strong plants, 60 cents each. Extra strong plants, \$1.00 and \$1.50.



Climbing Rose on a Southern Home

PLANT SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

HOME LIFE WORTH LIVING

Some of our most attractive and widely grown flowers come from what are known as summer flowering bulbs or roots. In the Middle and Lower South Gladioli, Dahlias and Cannas grow luxuriantly, furnish an abundance of beautiful flowers and last for years in open ground with only slight protection. Our prices on these flowers are so low that they really do not pay us a profit, but we are willing to handle them without profit for the sake of inducing every owner of a farm or other home to plant more flowers, to beautify the home and its surroundings. Where home surroundings are both beautiful and comfortable there is content—the call to leave the farm for town or city is seldom heard. Help make 1920 an epoch year in home beautifying by planting some of the beautiful flowering bulbs listed here. They are admirably adapted to Southern conditions and go a long way toward making home life happy and worth living.

DAHLIAS--Decorative and Cactus Types

season and with very slight protection by being covered with trash, leaves or stable manure will last many seasons in any part of the South. Cover enough to keep them from freezing. The Dahlia is now one of the most popular of all flowers, and our new decorative and cactus flowering varieties will surprise you in beauty of flower and rich coloring. Our illustration on this page illustrates the perfect form and beauty of the Decorative Dahlia, and on page 79 you will notice the striking photographic reproduction of the Cactus Dahlia. These strong growing, formal-looking flowers will attract the attention of the most particular florist as well as be the pride of the housewife.

These matchless flowering bulbs are grown for us by a noted specialist, who has spent many years in breeding for these wonderfully large types of perfectly formed flowers. All of the Dahlias offered in this catalogue are supplied in strong, dormant field-grown roots so you can depend on their being hardy. They form perhaps the most attractive of all flowers and give the home that look of distinction and pride not obtainable with other flowers. They are perfectly formed, artistic and richly beautiful; borne on long, stiff stems and make elegant cut flowers for any home, church, mansion, hotel, restaurant or hospital.

We have both the Decorative Dahlias and the Cactus Dahlias in the following colors: White, Pink, Yellow, Purple, Dark Red, and Variegated. Specify color and whether Decorative or Cactus type in ordering. Dahlias cannot be shipped before middle of March or later, but send your order in early. We will "book" your order and send it to you as soon as it is safe to ship without danger from cold.

Prices: 35 cents each; 4 for \$1.00; \$3.00 a dozen; postpaid.



Hastings' Decorative Dahlia (See Page 79 for Illustration of Cactus Type)

HASTINGS' FINEST VARIETIES

Many bulb collections are made of the cheapest kinds and sortings; varieties with dull or faded colors which would not sell as individual bulbs or varieties. They are grown in mixed fields from left-over bulbs or from unknown kinds. They, of course, are the cheapest bulbs you can buy although sometimes they are offered at prices much higher than ours. Hastings' Mixed Gladioli, for example, are all grown separately from known named varieties that are standard and that have made good. They are not grown in mixed fields but are mixed right here in our warehouses in Atlanta. Equal proportions of white varieties, red varieties, pink varieties, etc., are placed in a big pile and thoroughly mixed by hand so as not to bruise the bulbs. The separate varieties we list by name are the finest grown; richest in color, strongest first size bulbs. They are the cream of all varieties.

Immensely popular. Bloom the first season.



Caladium or Elephant Ears

CALADIUMS OR "ELEPHANT EARS"

Splendid decorative, tropical-looking plants with immense green leaves resembling slightly in shape the ears of elephants, hence the name. For a group effect on a lawn or planted along in front of porches they are superb. They delight in rich soil and plenty of water. Other things being equal, the larger the bulb planted the larger the leaves grown. After they are killed by frost you can dig up the bulbs and store in dry sand until the next spring. Leaves often attain a length of three feet by twenty inches wide. Small size bulbs, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen. Second size, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen. Extra large, 50c and 60c each; postpaid.

Each year the bulbs grow larger, make more and larger leaves and of more magnificent growth.

Hastings' Plants and Plant Collections

These bulb pages finish up the seeds, plants and bulbs we are offering for 1920 spring plantings. The flower seeds, plants and bulbs are beautifiers of the home and home surroundings. You and your family are judged by the appearance of your home. If your home looks pleasing and cheerful both your neighbors and strangers know that you and your family are pleasing, cheerful people and good friends to have.

Every mother and daughter in every farm and town home has the right to have flowers and plenty of them. It is not only their right but their duty to have them, for there is nothing that will do more to make your home attractive than flowering plants.

It was our aim and purpose when we began selling Roses, Geraniums and Chrysanthemums in these popular priced collections by mail, postpaid, to make it easy and cheap to have plenty of flowers around the homes and the purchase of them by thousands show a growing appreciation of flowers.

Make your Home Beautiful in 1920. These splendid bulbs and plants are quick growers and very moderately priced. The colors of bloom are rich and brilliant and all varieties are the best of their kinds for the South.

BULBS FOR "THE HOME BEAUTIFUL"

CANNAS, FRENCH ORCHID--FLOWERING



Double Excelsior Pearl Tuberose

The Canna is truly a flower of the South, delighting in and growing splendidly throughout our long warm summers.

They grow rapidly from roots planted in well matured soil in early spring and require no cultivation other than an occasional hoeing and weeding. After frost kills the tops all that is needed to preserve the roots for another season's growth is a good mulch of rough manure or leaves weighted down with a little dirt to prevent blowing away during winter.

Planted in beds of any desired form and size, in rows or in borders, their rich tropical green and bronze foliage and large, showy, orchid-like flowers well repay for the slight care and attention necessary. The different varieties vary in height and where regular beds or even height borders are desired is it best to order from the named sorts offered below.

There has been a vast improvement in Cannas in recent years which has given a splendid range of color of the magnificent blossoms that almost rival the costly orchids in delicacy, size and shape. (See page 77 for illustration.)

Prices of strong roots of all varieties named below, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid, except King Humbert, which is 20 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

Canna--King Humbert The most popular and most satisfactory Canna yet introduced. It is not only the best bronze leaved Canna, but gives immense masses of unqualified crimson blooms. Handsome bronze foliage with brownish green stripe. Height 5 feet. Good roots, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Madam Crozy Rich orange scarlet flowers edged with golden yellow. Green foliage, height 3½ feet.

Richard Wallace Large size pure yellow flowers. Green foliage. Fine for bedding. Height 4 feet.

Venus Flowers a gay rosy pink with creamy yellow border. Almost everblooming. Green foliage, 4 feet.

Allemania Green foliage; petals bright scarlet bordered yellow. Inside scarlet and dark red. Green foliage; 4 feet.

Pillar of Fire Flowers bright crimson scarlet like flaming torches. Green foliage; 6 to 7 feet high.

Shenandoah Flowers waxy rose pink. Beautiful bronze foliage; 3½ to 4 feet high.

PEARL TUBEROSE

A favorite everywhere in the South. Suitable for culture anywhere, either in pots, boxes or open ground. In many parts of the South it is a favorite summer flowering bulb, a single flower scenting the entire room. It grows vigorously in all parts of the South, is free from insect pests and our first size bulbs are always sure bloomers the first season. A succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers start in February in the hotbed. For flowering outdoors plant as soon as the ground becomes warm. Our Excelsior strain has been improved in dwarf habit of growth so you won't have to stake or tie them up; in extreme doubleness of the large flowers, and in very early flowering they are unsurpassed. Postpaid, 7 cents each; 6 for 35 cents; 12 for 60 cents; 50 for \$2.25; 100 for \$4.00.

HASTINGS' FINEST MIXED GLADIOLI

Every year the Gladiolus becomes more popular with those who use care and discrimination in buying bulbs from reliable sources. In the past this splendid, rather stately flower has been greatly discredited by the sending out of inferior bulbs of inferior colors such as the dull reds so often seen.

For many years we have made a close study of this flower so well adapted to all parts of the South, and the fine assortment of colors and shades in our "Finest Mixed Gladioli" will please the most particular lover of the beautiful in flowers. Plant a dozen or more in your garden this year. The large spikes of richly colored brilliant bloom will both surprise and please you. Six for 35 cents; 12 for 60 cents; 50 for \$2.25; 100 for \$4.00; postpaid.

Separate Gladioli--Finest Named Varieties These beautiful flowers are becoming so widely popular and generally planted that we have decided to list six of our most famous varieties separate from the collection. We have an excellent stock of these, all first size bulbs, 1½ inches and over in diameter and are able to sell them at very reasonable prices, while the same kind of bulbs of novelty varieties, which are no better if as good, sell at two, three and even ten times these prices. Prices: (Except P. Sunbeam), 10 cents each; 6 for 55 cents; \$1.00 a dozen; \$7.00 a hundred; postpaid.

America Soft, lavender pink, very light, almost a tinted white. When cut it lasts in water a week or more, retaining its vigor and delicate coloring to the last.

Chicago White Flowers are well expanded, well placed on the stalks; pure white with faint lavender streaks in lower petals. The earliest and best white.

Halley A very early delicate salmon pink that is exquisite. Flowers well placed on long graceful spikes.

Mrs. Frances King The leading decorative Gladiolus. Brilliant vermilion scarlet with long, strong flower spikes.

Velvet King Crimson-scarlet; our finest dark red variety; one of the finest reds ever produced. Excellent showy spikes.

Primulinus "Sunbeam" Novelty, yet one of the first Primulinus blood in America to receive a name; introduced in 1914. It's of strong growth and the leading clear yellow. Yellows are very dear and scarce and this is the highest recommended yellow. 15 cents each; 6 for 85c; 12 for \$1.50; postpaid.



Grown From Hastings' Mixed Gladioli

BUG INSURANCE

Much as we may dislike to acknowledge it, bugs are something that we have to acknowledge must be taken into consideration in most of the larger gardening operations anywhere in the country. Bug depredations exist alike North, South, East and West.

Bug Death kills the bugs and at the same time does not injure the plant or its regular growth as does Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate of Lead or the dozen or more forms of arsenical poisons that are offered as "bug-killers." Instead of Bug Death killing or injuring the plants (when applied right) it actually acts as a fertilizer in small degree. Do you know of any other insecticide that this is true of? Bug Death is the only general insecticide known that is effective on bugs and is at the same time harmless to both plants and animals. It's sure death to leaf-eating bugs and it does not "burn" the plants like Paris Green and other arsenical poisons, such as are generally used.

"Bug Death" is the best general insecticide we know. Keep "Bug Death" on hand and when Mr. and Mrs. Bug settle on your premises to raise a family you can easily turn this into a "bug funeral" instead of leaving the way open for a large and able bodied increase in bug population in your garden. Order it now. It is real "bug insurance." See postpaid prices below.

Calcium Arsenate for Boll Weevils

The Cotton Boll Weevil must go. Calcium Arsenate has been found to actually kill the boll weevil by the "dusting" method and it also is a standard poison for spraying Apples, Pears, Grapes, Potatoes, Garden plants, etc. The United States Government endorses Calcium Arsenate in the highest terms after intensely experimenting for a poison to kill the boll weevil since 1913. You must be very careful in buying it; the only kind to use being the highest possible quality made under the Government analysis. Unless you want to waste your time and money, be sure to get the very lightest, most fluffy, neutral, non-burning, dry Arsenate of Lime and made according to the accepted Government analysis. We have the highest grade Calcium Arsenate made and strictly guaranteed as to Government requirements for Boll Weevils. Use 5 pounds per acre on cotton. **Special Calcium Arsenate Booklet**, telling the whole story, free on request. **Postpaid: Pound package, 75 cents; 5 lbs., \$3.00. Not prepaid: 25 lbs., \$11.25; 100 lbs., \$35.00; 200 lbs., \$64.00.** All these amounts are in sealed packages or kegs—no broken lots sold.

PREPAID PRICES on Bug Death by PARCEL POST

(These Prices Named in Columns Below Include Price of BUG DEATH and Postage)

| | 1st and 2nd Zone | 3rd Zone | 4th Zone | 5th Zone | 6th Zone | 7th Zone | 8th Zone |
|------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 pound package----- | .26 | .28 | .31 | .34 | .37 | .41 | .44 |
| 3 pound package----- | .53 | .57 | .64 | .71 | .78 | .86 | .93 |
| 5 pound package----- | .70 | .76 | .87 | .98 | 1.09 | 1.21 | 1.32 |
| 12½ pound package----- | 1.44 | 1.59 | 1.88 | 2.18 | 2.46 | 2.76 | 3.05 |

Your Postmaster or Rural Delivery Carrier can advise you the zone you are in from Atlanta.

BUG DEATH BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS, NOT PREPAID—1 POUND, 20 CENTS; 3 POUNDS, 45 CENTS; 5 POUNDS, 60 CENTS; 12½ POUNDS, \$1.25; 100-POUND KEG, \$8.50.

We suggest that as a trial you order one of the small size packages by mail, and if you find it satisfactory for your purpose, that you then order it in sufficient quantity to have it come by freight, and thereby secure a low transportation charge. You would then have it on hand for use at any time.

OTHER INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES AND SUPPLIES

Dry Bordeaux and Paris Green Compound

(Sterlingworth). A combined insecticide and fungicide. Many of our customers want an insecticide more poisonous than Bug Death and, in that, more active. They also would like a preparation for controlling fungous growth and be able to dust or spray for both at the same time. This mixture or compound stops blights, rots, mildews, anthracnose, and other fungous growth and also kills such insects as Apple Maggot, Bud Moth, Canker Worms, Coddling Moth, Plum Curculio, Slugs, Cabbage Worms, Striped Cucumber Beetle, Squash Bugs, Rose Bug, Potato Bug or Beetle, etc. It can be dusted on dry or mixed with water and sprayed. This is a quick acting compound and will give you absolutely satisfactory results. Directions on boxes. One-pound box, 60 cents; 5-pound box, \$2.00; postpaid.

Dry Lime-Sulfur (Rogers)

The use and success of Lime-Sulfur is known to practically every fruit grower and all also know the trouble and unpleasantness in handling Liquid Lime-Sulfur. Rogers Dry Lime-Sulfur is the standard solution in dry powdered form—the first and only one of its kind on the market. Proven by fruit growers and practically all Experiment Stations. Protected by U. S. Patent. Pound box, 50c; 5-lb. box, \$1.35; postpaid. Not prepaid: 100-lb. keg, \$20.00. No broken lots sold. Booklet free on request.

Whale Oil Soap

(Sterlingworth). Genuine Whale Oil (no Fish Oil) Soap. An old-time remedy for scale insects and plant lice and a very efficient insecticide. It is customary to dissolve one pound in four or five gallons of water to use as a spray. Directions on box. Pound box, 35 cents; postpaid.

Tobacco Dust

(Sterlingworth). Powdered tobacco is a standard insecticide, often used in conjunction with Whale Oil Soap and Bordeaux mixtures. The striped cucumber (squash and melon) beetle and flea-beetle is repelled with this insecticide. Pound box with directions, 25 cents; postpaid.

Whale Oil Soap

(Sterlingworth). Genuine Whale Oil Soap with Tobacco Powder. This mixture combines the values of both, effective against San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale, Aphids, most Plant Lice and Spiders and other sucking insects on trees, shrubs, plants, vines, rose bushes, etc. Pound box, 35c; postpaid.

Hebo

(Sterlingworth). This is poisonous to insect life, but is much less injurious to human beings than the arsenic

compounds, as Paris Green. It is very similar to White Hellebore and has the same properties. Since Hellebore has become so scarce and high priced we are offering Hebo, a special Sterlingworth preparation, to take its place. It is used on such plants as cabbage, especially late in the season when it is considered unsafe to use Paris Green or other arsenites which are poisonous to human beings. Half pound box, 25 cents; pound box, 40 cents; postpaid.

Plant Tablets (Sterlingworth). A powerful and odorless plant grower. These plant tablets promote a luxuriant, vigorous growth of branch, leaf and flower. We are told that they "double the bloom." These tablets, dissolved in water, build up the soil and supply scientifically the elements necessary to a wholesome growth. Try them on your house plants and they will become strong and healthy. Trial size, 10 cents; medium size (100 tablets for 35 plants for 3 months), 25 cents; large size (250 tablets), 50 cents; postpaid.

"Acre-an-Hour" Sifter For distributing Bug Death and other insecticides in dry or powdered form. By using this, you can supply powders evenly and easily, with little or no waste, and as this sifter is very simple, with nothing about it to wear out or get out of order, it is a mighty good idea to buy one and have it on hand, ready to use at any time. Each, 75 cents; postpaid.

Dickey Duster

For those who only want a small distributor for dry or powdered insecticides and fungicides we have Dickey Dusters. They are fine for those with only small gardens or a few plants to dust. Price, 50c; postpaid.

Cyclone Seed Sower

The hand sower that scatters evenly, thoroughly and easily. Use it with any seeds that can be sown broadcast—or with ground bone, ashes or fertilizers. A Cyclone will pay for itself in three or four hours' work. It gives absolutely even distribution and so will make three bushels do the work of four. It has a special slope feed board, a very important feature found only in the Cyclone, which keeps the hopper properly filled without tilting the machine, insuring a uniform flow and affords a great convenience to the operator in carrying the seeder. It also has an automatic feed adjustment, giving a positive force feed throughout; quickly adjusted, started or stopped and can't clog—no waste of seed. The distributing wheel is strong and rigid, made of metal with no soldered joints. Everyone needs a hand seeder. Price, \$2.00; postpaid.

THIS SPECIAL QUOTATION SHEET

takes the place in our business of the "Special Price List" or "Truckers' Price List" which some firms issue. By sending us on this sheet a list of the seed that you are going to need, we are able to quote you on just the amount of seed you need, and to tell you just what it will cost to lay it down at your Freight or Express Office.

If you are a trucker or plant farm crops this sheet of our catalog will interest you and save you money. It is for your benefit more than ours. This catalog goes to 600,000 Southern farmers and planters, practically all of whom plant farm crops, such as corn, cotton, sorghum, peas, millet, grasses and clovers, and the various forage and truck crops. There is hardly one of you to whom this catalog goes that does not plant a greater or less number of acres of these crops. Most of these millions of farm acres are planted either with home-grown seeds or else the cheap, low-grade stock usually bought and sold by grain dealers and general merchants. Some farmers take right care of their seed of the various farm crops, but most of them don't, and this is one of the reasons why the average production per acre is so low. Georgia and all the other Southern States plant enough acres of corn to supply every bushel needed if seed and cultivation were right, but the low average of less than 16 bushels per acre of corn shows that seed and cultivation are not right. It doesn't pay ordinary day wages to grow 16 bushels of corn or half a bale of cotton per acre, and other things in proportion. We are doing our best, through the growing and sale of improved seed, to save the farmers of the South money; supplying them seed of cotton, corn, oats, and other farm crops that will make from 50 to 100 per cent more per acre without the expenditure of an extra dollar for labor or fertilizer. That's the first step toward saving you money, but this sheet in our catalog is for a different purpose. You have probably looked through the catalog; have seen a number of things in cotton, corn, etc., that you want. Now, it is often the case that where you want a considerable quantity of these seeds, we can make you lower prices than in the catalog. Write down what you think you want in farm or truck crop seeds on the other side of this sheet, naming the variety and quantity, and

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR WANTS

In addition to sending you seeds that will increase the profits of your farm, we can often save you money in the cost price.

This sheet, which is known as our "Special Quotation Sheet," has a distinct place in our system of business and a great many thousands of our customers make use of it every year. This sheet is more largely for your benefit than ours, and we want you to use it this spring. It is for the use of truck gardeners buying vegetable seeds in large quantities and for the buyer of farm seeds who wants to know exactly what those seeds will cost delivered at his station.

There are three things you actually want to know in seed buying. First, and most important, is that seed quality is right; second, what the cost of the seed is in Atlanta; third, just what the freight or express charges will be to your station. If seed comes from Hastings, you know the quality is right. On the other two points it is very easy. All you have to do is to write down the name and quantity of the kinds you want on the other side of this sheet, tear it out and mail to us. We will quote you the best price we can make you, estimate the weight, figure out the freight or express charges and send it back to you promptly. You will then know exactly what the seed will cost you delivered at your station.

Complete Quotation and Farmers' Information Department

We know that as long as you secure greatest satisfaction from Hastings' seeds we will have a satisfied customer ordering from us season after season, and it is this kind of business we want. This fact we would like to impress upon every planter who receives our catalog; this is the spirit of our service in filling your orders, answering your letters and in all dealings with our customers. First of all we want to make it profitable to you to order seeds from us, then easy and perfectly safe for you, and then satisfactory in every way.

In addition to quoting you market prices on seeds that are subject to fluctuations which makes it impossible to price field seeds definitely in our catalog and larger quantities of garden and truck seeds, we want to help every customer who wants or needs information about seeds or crops, and to do this we issue many practical bulletins and leaflets that we are glad to send free on request, and for help on any special problems you may have in relation to your farm or garden we invite you to write us freely at any time.

We do not claim to know it all, but in our business we have been able to accumulate information that we know will help many customers, and we will cheerfully help any customer to the fullest extent of our ability.

We want to co-operate with you in every way that we can—to furnish you the best seeds grown, the kind best adapted to your locality and soil, and to help you make a success with the crops.

Do Not Use This for Family Garden Lists

Please notice that this sheet is not to be used for asking special quotations on family garden orders, such as seeds in packets or ounces, pints or quarts, or special collections. Prices on packets and ounces, etc., are distinctly stated (these prices including postage paid by us) in the catalog, together with special premium offers of extra seed, etc. With these offers standing open to every seed buyer, we can not and will not make "Special Quotations" on family garden lists.

One last word: Make up your list and send it to us so that we can make you a delivered price. Asking for a quotation puts you under no obligation to buy unless you want to. We have just the right seeds and we believe that Hastings' Seeds on your farm will pay both you and us, and this quotation sheet will help us get together. Use it now.

S-1920 Hastings' Special Quotation Sheet

Please Do Not Write in This Space

H. G. HASTINGS CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen: I would like to have you name me your lowest price on the list of seed I give you below. Please quote your best prices, and also let me know whether in your opinion the seed should be sent by Freight or Express, and also about what the cost of delivery will be. It is distinctly understood that in asking for this special quotation I am under no obligation to purchase same, and that this is entirely for my own information as to prices and Freight or Express rates.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Name _____

P. O. _____

R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____ State _____

Express or Freight Office _____

(If Different from your Post Office)

FILL OUT THIS SHEET WITH THE ARTICLES YOU WANT PRICES ON,
AND MAIL TO US; WE WILL MAKE YOU OUR BEST PRICES.

QUANTITY

VARIETY

Leave This Space Blank

(WRITE THE NUMBER OF BUSHELS OR POUNDS HERE)



12 Superb Everblooming Roses—\$1.25 Postpaid

You can never get too many of the beautiful Everblooming Roses such as we sell. Above you will find illustrated in color our 1920 Sunny South Rose Collection, every variety an everbloomer and well adapted to the South. Each year we sell these splendid Rose collections by the tens of thousands. See page 92 for full descriptions of these varieties. Twelve Roses: three red, three pink, three yellow, three white, postpaid, for \$1.25. The best bargain in Rose-buying that you can get.

H. G. HASTINGS COMPANY, Seedsmen, Atlanta, Georgia

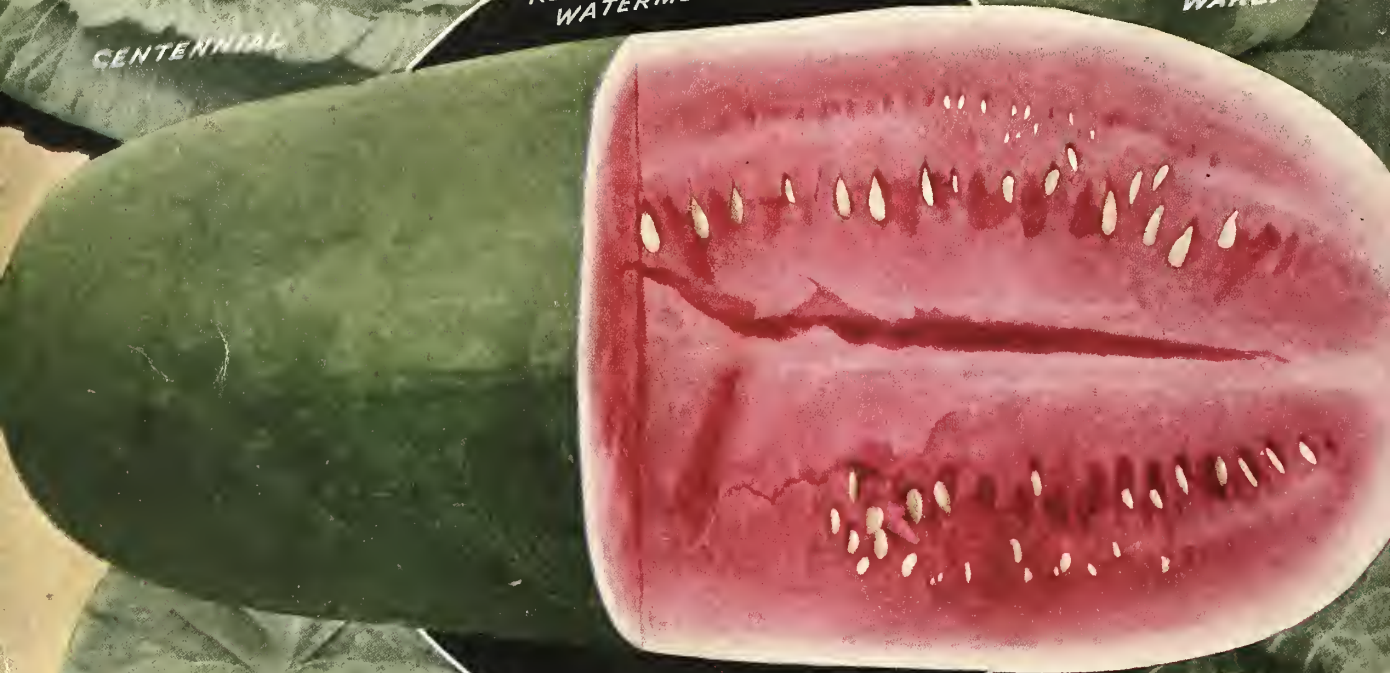
HASTINGS'
BIG 4
CABBAGE
COLLECTION

25 CENTS
POSTPAID

*KLECKLEY SWEET
WATERMELON*

*LONG ISLAND
WAKEFIELD*

CENTENNIAL



*PACKET 10¢
OUNCE 15¢*

H. G. HASTINGS CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SURE CROP

HEAD